

Scoping Report for the California Coastal National Monument Resource Management Plan

Submitted to:

U.S. Bureau of Land Management
California Coastal National Monument Office

Submitted by:

Jones & Stokes

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California Coastal National Monument
Resource Management Plan**

Prepared for:

U.S. Bureau of Land Management
California Coastal National Monument Office
299 Foam Street
Monterey, CA 93940
Contact: Rick Hanks, Monument Manager
831/372-6105

Prepared by:

Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento, CA 95818-1914
Contact: Mike Rushton, Project Manager
916/737-3000

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1.1 Overview

This Scoping Report documents the public scoping process of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as it initiates the resource management planning and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) processes for the California Coastal National Monument (CCNM). BLM will publish a resource management plan (RMP) and supporting environmental impact statement (EIS) as the final products of the planning and environmental review processes.

The Scoping Report includes:

- a statement of the RMP purpose and need,
- a summary of the public scoping process,
- a summary of coordination with other agencies and Native American groups,
- a listing of the major issues to be addressed in the RMP,
- the planning criteria used to focus the RMP,
- a summary of available data for the planning area, and
- a description of future steps in the planning and environmental review processes.

The comments received from the public and the issues identified in the scoping process will be used to develop RMP alternatives to be analyzed in the EIS and ultimately to guide development of the RMP.

1.2 Purpose and Need for the RMP

Although the California coast has long been recognized as a biological treasure, there has been little to no management direction provided through the planning process to date. Current management of the coastline and offshore areas is a complex web of federal, tribal, state, local, and private jurisdictions. With few exceptions, most of the ocean planning, coordination, and research efforts

continue to be pursued on a single-purpose basis rather than in the context of a comprehensive management regime for the California coast in its entirety.

The purpose of the California CCNM RMP will be to establish guidance, objectives, policies, and management actions for the lands of the CCNM. The RMP, being prepared by BLM, will be comprehensive in nature and will address and attempt to resolve issues within the CCNM area. The document will attempt to address and integrate, where possible and in a holistic manner, the numerous related management issues of the various coastal partners who desire to be included in the planning effort.

In addition to the purposes described above, the RMP will also fulfill the needs and obligations of BLM as set forth by the Presidential proclamation establishing the monument, NEPA, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), and the BLM Land Use Plan Policy.

1.3 Planning Area

The planning area includes all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of shoreline of the State of California, between the Oregon and Mexican borders. This area includes roughly 11,507 islands totaling approximately 883 acres along 1,100 miles of coastline. The general location of the CCNM is shown in Figure 1.

1.4 Scoping Process

Notice of Intent

A Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an RMP for the CCNM was published in the Federal Register on April 24, 2002. The full text of the NOI appears in Appendix A. A notice announcing the time and location of the eight initial public scoping meetings was mailed in early August 2002 to more than 450 individuals, organizations, and government agencies. In addition, a news release announcing the time and location of the meetings was sent to approximately 500 media outlets for the 15 California coastal counties. The public scoping period lasted from April 24, 2002, through October 25, 2003.

Public Scoping Meetings

Public scoping meetings were held in Bodega Bay, Elk, Trinidad, San Diego, Laguna Beach, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and San Francisco, California. Each meeting had a "local host." The local hosts were local organizations that served



California Coastal National Monument

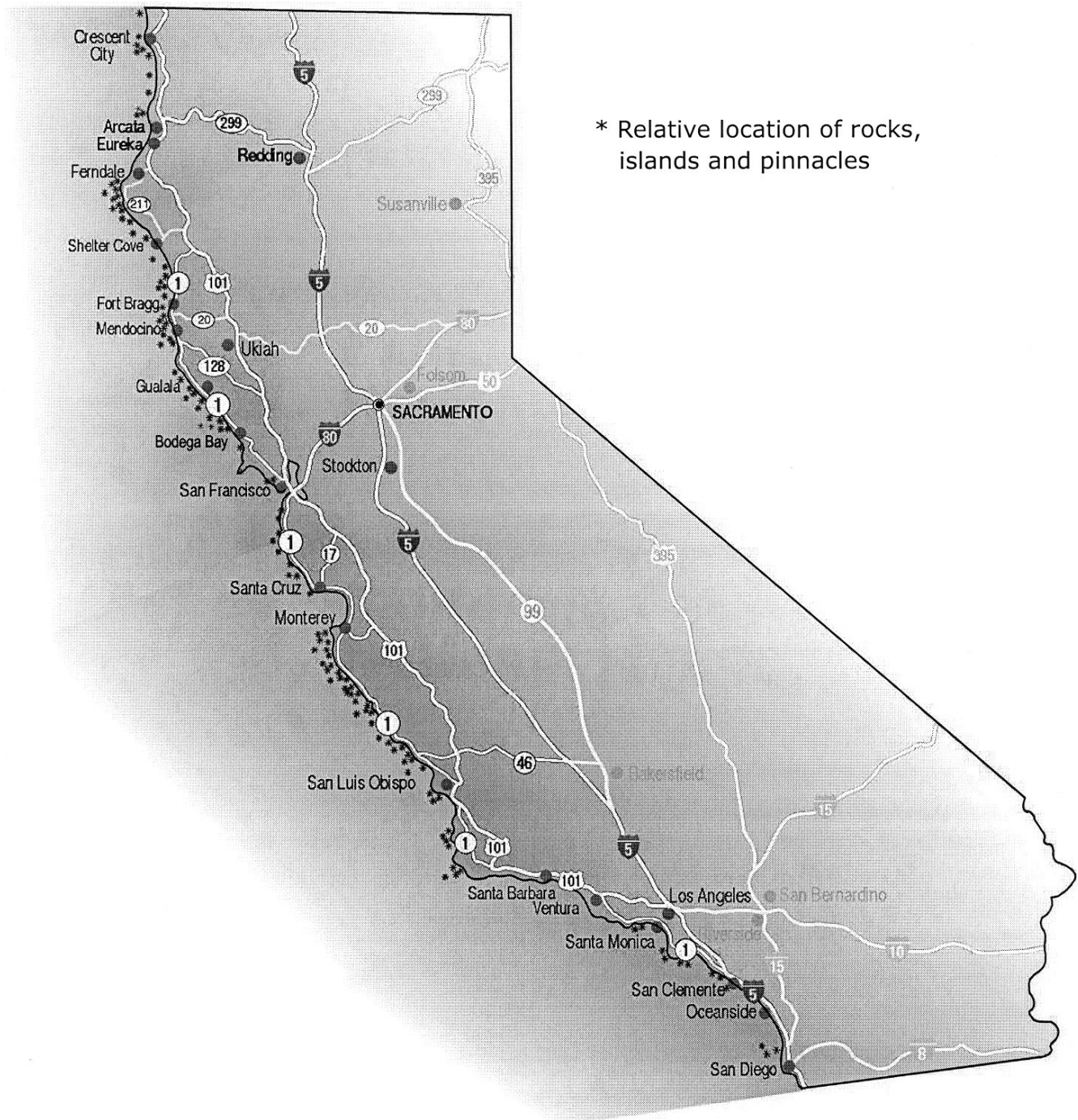


Figure 1

as the BLM's local contact, providing or helping the BLM find a meeting facility and assisting with publicizing the meeting. In most cases, the local host also sent a representative to open the meeting, welcome the BLM and the various attendees, and introduce Rick Hanks, the CCNM Manager. Mr. Hanks facilitated and gave a presentation on the CCNM at each of the eight meetings.

The roster of local hosts demonstrates the variety of potential partners for the CCNM. The hosts included business associations, research facilities, an environmental organization, and a maritime museum. The date, time, location, and local host for each of the eight meetings are listed in Table 1.4-1.

At each of the public scoping meetings, CCNM Manager Rick Hanks gave a short presentation about the BLM and the National Landscape Conservation System, the CCNM, and the planning process for developing the Resource Management Plan (RMP). The attendees were informed that the primary purpose of the initial public scoping meetings was to begin to identify the issues and concerns that the RMP should be addressing. The attendees were asked to identify any additional individuals, organizations, or entities that BLM should contact regarding data, issues, or concerns relevant to CCNM management, as well as any information sources that might be useful in the preparation of the RMP.

Following a brief question and answer period, the attendees were divided into two to four groups, depending on the total number of attendees present at each meeting. Each group had a facilitator and a recorder. Rick Hanks and Mike Rushton, Senior Vice President of Jones & Stokes (the environmental consulting firm contracted to work with BLM on the development of the RMP), served as facilitators for all eight meetings. When additional facilitators were needed, BLM field managers or Jones & Stokes resource specialists filled that role. BLM and Jones & Stokes employees served as recorders. Each group met for at least 30 minutes and every attendee was encouraged to provide input. Each individual comment was recorded on a flip chart. Once the individual group information sessions were completed, the flip charts were brought to the front of the room and each group's comments were summarized for all the attendees to hear. Any additional comments or concerns were heard and recorded at that time.

Attendees were given the opportunity to submit a CCNM comment card that could be left with the staff at the meeting or mailed to the CCNM office by October 25, 2002, the closing date for the CCNM scoping period. A list of attendees and staff present at each public scoping meeting and a brief summary of public comments and concerns from each meeting are provided in Appendix B.

The comments and information recorded on each flip chart from the eight scoping meetings is provided in Appendix B (Sections B.1-B.9 and Table B.10-1).

Table 1.4-1. Date, Time, Location, and Local Host for Each Public Scoping Meeting

Date	Time	Location	Local Host
August 20 (Tue.)	7–9 p.m.	Bodega Bay	Bodega Marine Laboratory, University of California, Davis
August 21 (Wed.)	7–9 p.m.	Elk	Elk Business Association
August 22 (Thu.)	7–9 p.m.	Trinidad	Trinidad Chamber of Commerce
August 27 (Tue.)	7–9 p.m.	San Diego	Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego
August 28 (Wed.)	7–9 p.m.	Laguna Beach	Surfrider Foundation, Laguna Beach Chapter
August 30 (Fri.)	7–9 p.m.	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara Maritime Museum
September 4 (Wed.)	1–3 p.m.	Monterey	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
September 5 (Thu.)	7–9 p.m.	San Francisco	Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service (NPS)

Independent Meetings

In addition to the formal public scoping meetings, several independent meetings were held with interested parties to identify issues of importance. A list of attendees and staff present at each independent scoping meeting and a brief summary of comments and concerns from each meeting are provided in Appendix C. The date, time, location, and participating agency at each of the meetings are listed in Table 1.4-2.

Table 1.4-2. Date, Time, Location, and Participating Agency for Each Independent Scoping Meeting

Date	Time	Location	Participating Agency
August 29 (Thu.)	10:00–11:30 a.m.	Camarillo	U.S. Department of the Interior's (USDI's) Minerals Management Service, Pacific Regional Office
August 29 (Thu.)	2:00–3:30 p.m.	Ventura	Channel Islands National Park & NPS
September 5 (Thu.)	3:00–4:00 p.m.	San Francisco	California Marine Protected Areas Working Group & the California Ocean Management Program
September 6 (Fri.)	1:00–3:30 p.m.	San Francisco	California Coastal Commission

Letters of Comment

During the public scoping period, BLM received 25 letters providing input for the RMP and NEPA processes. The subjects addressed in the comment letters are summarized in Appendix B. The individuals, groups, and agencies sending comment letters are listed below.

1. Save Our Shores – Santa Cruz, CA

2. Point Reyes Bird Observatory – Stinson Beach, CA
3. Point Arena Lighthouse Keepers, Inc. – Point Arena, CA
4. Jennifer Cheddar – Pittsburg, PA
5. Shane Austin
6. Judie Benton
7. Jaclyn Sporcic
8. Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors – Santa Cruz, CA
9. Environmental Defense – Oakland, CA
10. The Ocean Conservancy – Santa Cruz, CA
11. The Otter Project – Marina, CA
12. Mendocino Coast Audubon Society – Fort Bragg, CA
13. U.S. Public Interest Research Group – New Orleans, LA
14. Elizabeth Van Dyke – New Orleans, LA
15. William Rogers – New Orleans, LA
16. Marisa Morton – New Orleans, LA
17. Joel Bergner – New Orleans, LA
18. San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors, San Luis Obispo, CA
19. Ursula Jones – Gualala, CA
20. Sierra Club CA/NV Regional Wilderness Committee – San Francisco, CA
21. Scott Shannon – McKinleyville, CA
22. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, San Francisco National Wildlife Refuge Complex – Newark, CA
23. The Marine Mammal Center – Sausalito, CA
24. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Region – Portland, OR
25. Western Environmental Law Center – Taos, NM

1.5 Cooperating Agencies

Agencies Contacted

A total of 46 agencies and tribes have been contacted to determine their interest in being a cooperating agency for the CCNM RMP and NEPA processes: four federal agencies, five California state agencies, 15 California coastal counties, and 22 federally recognized tribes. The invited agencies and tribes are listed below, with the date of correspondence and basis for invitation. Copies of the correspondence requesting cooperating agency status are included in Appendix D.

Federal Agencies

1. **Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS)**, National Sanctuary Program, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce (William Douros, Superintendent), 10/07/02. Basis: MBNMS is a collaborative partner with CCNM; the sanctuary extends along 20% of the California coast with jurisdiction below the mean high tide line.
2. **Minerals Management Service (MMS)**, Pacific OCS Region, U.S. Department of the Interior (USDI) (Lisle Reed, Regional Director), 10/18/02. Basis: MMS has management responsibility for lands below the CCNM jurisdiction from 3 nautical miles to 12 nautical miles off the California coastline.
3. **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)**, California/Nevada Operations, Pacific Region, USDI (Steve Thompson, CA/NV Ops Manager), 10/18/02. Basis: USFWS has jurisdiction over bird and plant species listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, as well as migratory bird oversight and enforcement responsibilities. In addition, USFWS conducts ongoing monitoring and research activities within the CCNM area related to seabird colonies and oil spill restoration.
4. **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries)**, Southwest Regional Office, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce (Rodney McGinnis, Acting Regional Administrator), 10/18/02. Basis: NOAA Fisheries is responsible for both marine fisheries and sea mammal protection and enforcement.

Federally Recognized Tribes

1. **Big Lagoon Rancheria**, Trinidad, CA (Virgil Moorehead, Chair), 11/22/02. Basis: A federally recognized tribe along the California coast.

2. **Coyote Valley Reservation**, Redwood Valley, CA (Pricilla Hunter, Chair), 11/22/02. Basis: A federally recognized tribe with California coastal interest.
3. **Dry Creek Rancheria**, Healdsburg, CA (Elizabeth Elgin DeRouen, Chair), 11/22/02. Basis: A federally recognized tribe with California coastal interest.
4. **Elk Valley Rancheria**, Crescent City, CA (Dale Miller, Chair), 11/22/02. Basis: A federally recognized tribe along the California coast.
5. **Graton Rancheria**, Novato, CA (Greg Sarris, Chair), 11/22/02. Basis: A federally recognized tribe with California coastal interest.
6. **Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation**, Hoopa, CA (Clifford Lyle Marshall, Chair), 11/22/02. Basis: A federally recognized tribe with California coastal interest.
7. **Hopland Reservation**, Hopland, CA (Sandra Sigala, Chair), 11/22/02. Basis: A federally recognized tribe with California coastal interest.
8. **Karuk Tribe of California**, Happy Camp, CA (Alvus Johnson, Chair), 11/22/02. Basis: A federally recognized tribe with California coastal interest.
9. **Laytonville Rancheria**, Laytonville, CA (Vernon Wilson, Chair), 11/22/02. Basis: A federally recognized tribe with California coastal interest.
10. **Lytton Rancheria**, Santa Rosa, CA (Margie Mejia, Chair), 11/22/02. Basis: A federally recognized tribe with California coastal interest.
11. **Manchester_Point Arena Rancheria**, Point Arena, CA (Jose Oropeza, Chair), 11/22/02. Basis: A federally recognized tribe along the California coast.
12. **Pinoleville Reservation**, Ukiah, CA (Leona Williams, Chair), 11/22/02. Basis: A federally recognized tribe with California coastal interest.
13. **Redwood Valley Reservation**, redwood Valley, CA (Elizabeth Hansen, Chair), 11/22/02. Basis: A federally recognized tribe with California coastal interest.
14. **Resighini Rancheria**, Klamath, CA (William Scott, Chair), 11/22/02. Basis: A federally recognized tribe with California coastal interest.
15. **Rohnerville Rancheria**, Loleta, CA (James Moon, Jr., Chair), 11/22/02. Basis: A federally recognized tribe along the California coast.

16. **Round Valley Reservation**, Covelo, CA (John Azbill, President), 11/22/02.
Basis: A federally recognized tribe with California coastal interest.
17. **Sherwood Valley Reservation**, Willits, CA (Allen Wright, Chair), 11/22/02.
Basis: A federally recognized tribe with California coastal interest.
18. **Smith River Rancheria**, Smith River, CA (Kara Miller, Chair), 11/22/02.
Basis: A federally recognized tribe along the California coast.
19. **Stewarts Point Rancheria**, Santa Rosa, CA (Lester Pinola, Chair), 11/22/02.
Basis: A federally recognized tribe along the California coast.
20. **Table Bluff Rancheria**, Loleta, CA (Cheryl Seidner, Chair), 11/22/02.
Basis: A federally recognized tribe along the California coast.
21. **Trinidad Rancheria**, Trinidad, CA (Carol Ervin, Chair), 11/22/02. Basis:
A federally recognized tribe along the California coast.
22. **Yurok Indian Reservation**, Klamath, CA (Sue Masten, Chair), 11/22/02.
Basis: A federally recognized tribe with California coastal interest.

State Agencies

1. **California Department of Fish and Game** (DFG), State of California Resources Agency (Robert Hight, Director), 10/01/02. Basis: DFG is one of the two California state agencies that serve as “core managing partners” with BLM in managing the CCNM. DFG is responsible for: the enforcement of state fish and game laws; managing California’s diverse fish, wildlife, and plant resources, and the habitats upon which they depend for their ecological values and for their use and enjoyment by the public, including California’s marine ecosystem; and managing California’s oil spill prevention and response program.
2. **California Department of Parks and Recreation** (CDPR), State of California Resources Agency (Ruth Coleman, Acting Director), 10/01/02. Basis: CDPR is one of the two California state agencies that serve as “core managing partners” with BLM in managing the CCNM. CDPR administers 25% of the California coast; a large portion of the CCNM is directly associated with California State Park System units. CDPR has the mission to provide for the health, inspiration, and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state’s extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.
3. **California State Lands Commission** (SLC), State of California Resources Agency (Paul Thayer, Executive Officer), 10/18/02. Basis: SLC has management responsibility for lands below the CCNM jurisdiction from below mean high tide line to 3 nautical miles off the California coastline.

4. **California Coastal Commission (CCC)**, State of California Resources Agency (Peter Douglas, Executive Director), 10/18/02. Basis: CCC's primary mission is to plan for and regulate land and water uses in the coastal zone consistent with the policies of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA). This mission includes handling the federal Consistency Program that assures that federal activities, permits, and funding approvals are conducted in a manner consistent with the state's coastal program.
5. **California State Coastal Conservancy (CSCC)**, State of California Resources Agency (Sam Schuchat, Executive Officer), 10/18/02. Basis: CSCC is a state agency that uses entrepreneurial techniques to work in partnership with others to preserve, improve, and restore public access and natural resources along the California coast. The California Legislature created CSCC as a unique entity with flexible powers to serve as an intermediary among government, citizens, and the private sector in recognition that creative approaches would be needed to preserve California's coast for future generations. CSCC's non-regulatory, problem-solving approach complements CCC's work.

California Coastal Counties

1. **Del Norte**, Crescent City, CA (Charles Blackburn, Board of Supervisors Chair), 09/25/02. Basis: One of the 15 California coastal counties.
2. **Humboldt**, Eureka, CA (Bonnie Neely, Board of Supervisors Chair), 09/25/02. Basis: One of the 15 California coastal counties.
3. **Mendocino**, Ukiah, CA (J. David Colfax, Board of Supervisors Chairman), 09/25/02. Basis: One of the 15 California coastal counties.
4. **Sonoma**, Santa Rosa, CA (Mike Kerns, Board of Supervisors Chairman), 09/25/02. Basis: One of the 15 California coastal counties.
5. **Marin**, San Rafael, CA (Cynthia Murrar, Board of Supervisors President), 09/25/02. Basis: One of the 15 California coastal counties.
6. **San Francisco (City & County)**, San Francisco, CA (Tom Ammiano, Board of Supervisors President), 09/25/02. Basis: One of the 15 California coastal counties.
7. **San Mateo**, Redwood City, CA (Jerry Hill, Board of Supervisors President), 09/25/02. Basis: One of the 15 California coastal counties.
8. **Santa Cruz**, Santa Cruz, CA (Jan Brautz, Board of Supervisors Chairperson), 09/25/02. Basis: One of the 15 California coastal counties.
9. **Monterey**, Salinas, CA (Dave Potter, Board of Supervisors Chair), 09/25/02. Basis: One of the 15 California coastal counties.

10. **San Luis Obispo**, San Luis Obispo, CA (Shirley Bianchi, Board of Supervisors Chairperson), 09/25/02. Basis: One of the 15 California coastal counties.
11. **Santa Barbara**, Santa Barbara, CA (Gail Marshall, Board of Supervisors Chair), 09/25/02. Basis: One of the 15 California coastal counties.
12. **Ventura**, Ventura, CA (John Flynn, Board of Supervisors Chair), 09/25/02. Basis: One of the 15 California coastal counties.
13. **Los Angeles**, Los Angeles, CA (Zev Yaroslavsky, Board of Supervisors Chairman), 09/25/02. Basis: One of the 15 California coastal counties.
14. **Orange**, Santa Ana, CA (Cynthia Coad, Board of Supervisors Chair), 09/25/02. Basis: One of the 15 California coastal counties.
15. **San Diego**, San Diego, CA (Ron Roberts, Board of Supervisors Chairman), 09/25/02. Basis: One of the 15 California coastal counties.

Agencies Requesting Cooperating Agency Status

Of the 46 agencies, counties, and tribes invited to request cooperating agency status, the BLM received responses from three California state agencies, six California coastal counties, and one federally recognized tribe by the close of the scoping period. Of these 10 responses, eight requested or stated that they were interested in cooperating agency status. The eight entities requesting cooperating agency status listed below (see above for “basis”).

1. California Department of Parks and Recreation
2. California Department of Fish and Game
3. California State Lands Commission (requested “limited” status)
4. San Luis Obispo County
5. Humboldt County
6. Del Norte County
7. Santa Cruz County
8. Trinidad Rancheria

An individual Draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been sent to each of the eight entities requesting cooperating agency status. To date, no MOU has been completed. A final MOU with the Trinidad Rancheria is now in the signature process and a BLM-signed MOU has been sent to DFG for final review

and signature. None of the four interested counties has responded to the proposed MOU sent to it.

Two agencies contacted BLM with an interest in cooperating agency status after the scoping period had closed. Both the U.S. Air Force and the National Park Service have shown interest, so their inquiries are being pursued by BLM staff.

1.6 Collaboration with Tribes

BLM contact with federally recognized tribes is discussed above. In addition to contacting these federally recognized groups, BLM forwarded letters to a broader range of Native American groups to solicit information on traditional cultural properties along the coast. The list of groups contacted and the letter requesting information are included in Appendix E.

2.1 Summary of Public Comments

The public scoping process identified in Section 1 provided a broad spectrum of comments, questions and data sources that have been used to validate and modify the major issues to be carried forward into the RMP development process. Table B.10-1 in Appendix B summarizes and documents each of the comments received from the public and from agencies, and groups them into major subject areas. The table also indicates whether BLM intends to address these comments in the plan development and EIS processes, or whether the comment is only informational or will not be addressed in subsequent planning and environmental review processes. The major subject areas pertaining to the RMP's effects and function that are addressed in the scoping documents are listed below.

- **Access** to the coast and to CCNM lands.
- **Biological resources** on and adjacent to the CCNM.
- Character of the **communities** adjacent to the CCNM, including economics, quality of life, traffic, and community identity.
- **Cultural** or historic resources, including valid existing rights of Native American tribes.
- **Enforcement** of regulations and management of the CCNM.
- **Geologic** resources of the CCNM.
- **Indirect effects** on the resources of the CCNM.
- **Interpretation**, outreach, and education for the public or specific interest groups or user groups.
- Nature of the legal authority or geographic **jurisdiction** associated with the CCNM.
- **Linkages**, partnerships, collaboration, or cooperation with other federal, state, or local agencies and interest groups for the purpose of RMP planning, data collection, or CCNM management.
- **Private property rights**.
- **Recreation** use of the CCNM or immediate vicinity.

- Scientific **research** in the CCNM or pertinent to the CCNM.
- The planning and NEPA compliance processes associated with development of the **RMP**.
- **Special designations** in the CCNM including wilderness area, area of critical environmental concern (ACEC), or other special use zones.
- Management of aesthetics or **visual resources**.

Summary statements that incorporate the key elements of public and agency scoping comments are presented in the following table.

Table 2.1-1. CCNM Scoping Process Key Subjects Summary (August–October 2002)

Subject Area*	Summary Statements**	Corollary Subjects
ACC	The RMP needs to have an explicit policy on public access to the CCNM, and the EIS needs to present data supporting the policy decision.	RMP
ACC	Buffers should be established around rocks and islands to control kayak/personal water craft/other recreational activity encroachment.	BIO ENF
ACC	The effects of the CCNM access policy on biological resources needs to be evaluated in the EIS.	BIO
ACC	The effects of the CCNM access policy on recreation and economic activities and opportunities needs to be evaluated in the EIS.	COMM
ACC	The access policy needs to be well publicized for the public, partnering agencies, and enforcement officials.	ENF INT LINKS
BIO	The protection and preservation of all biological resources should be a main goal of the CCNM RMP. Any potential adverse effects on these resources should be evaluated in the EIS.	
BIO	The CCNM should attempt to resolve or address the many biological resource data gaps to support policy and management decisions in the RMP.	RES ENF LINKS
BIO	The RMP should address invasive species control.	ENF
BIO	Wildlife population management is the responsibility of DFG and is beyond the scope of the CCNM.	LINKS IND
COMM	The EIS should evaluate any potential economic effects, such as increased tourism, traffic, and economic activity on small coastal towns that would result from the increased publicity of the CCNM.	
COMM	The EIS should evaluate potential adverse economic effects or recreation effects of access prohibitions or increased enforcement activities.	ACCESS ENF

Subject Area*	Summary Statements**	Corollary Subjects
COMM	Local towns should be involved in the development of the RMP and CCNM management because many towns have a sense of “ownership” of the rocks, the rocks have a strong local identity, and cooperating with local jurisdictions is an effective management tool.	LINKS ENF
CULT	The preservation, interpretation, identification, and study of cultural and historical resources, including valid existing rights, should be a main goal of the CCNM RMP. Any potential adverse effects on these resources should be evaluated in the EIS.	INT RES
ENF	The ability to enforce protective measures is a critical issue to resolve during the RMP process.	
ENF	All rules and regulations need to be well publicized to increase compliance.	INT
ENF	Existing or new rules have to be feasible to enforce and should be backed up with effective, consistent enforcement capabilities.	
ENF	All management policies, rules, and regulations need to be as consistent and as uniform as possible with adjacent jurisdictions throughout the state to facilitate public understanding and enforcement.	LINKS INT
ENF	Management and restoration approaches should be innovative and should include monitoring and inventory components.	RES
ENF	The RMP should not allow for development or extraction within the CCNM.	
ENF	Analyze doing nothing (i.e., no CCNM publicity and no additional management) as a possible effective preservation tactic.	
GEO	Geologic resources should be protected, and any potential adverse effects need to be evaluated in the EIS.	
GEO	Management decisions in the RMP need to be based on the understanding of the very dynamic geomorphic environment of the coast.	
GEO	Geology and geomorphology should be a part of public interpretation and education about the CCNM.	INT
IND	The RMP and the EIS need to address the effects that activities adjacent to the rocks and islands might have, including fishing, mineral extraction, water-based recreation, water supply development, stormwater runoff, aircraft operation, kelp harvesting.	
IND	BLM direct management responsibility for biological resources is limited to the habitat quality of the rocks. The CCNM RMP should, however, establish policies for coordinating with other agencies on the management of actions that adversely affect habitat in the CCNM, such as light (e.g., squid boats), noise (boats, aircraft) and human presence (e.g., kayaking, windsurfing).	LINKS ENF BIO
IND	Activities that affect the populations of aquatic organisms, aquatic or subtidal habitat quality, or the sea floor (e.g., fishing, water pollution, dredging, anchor points) are beyond the management jurisdiction of the BLM and are beyond the scope of the EIS.	BIO
INT	Public interpretation and education will be very effective at promoting awareness and appreciation of resources and rules protecting them, and so should be promoted by the CCNM RMP.	BIO INT ENF
INT	The RMP should include a policy to guide public interpretation and education themes, content, locations, signage, and links with partnering agencies and organizations.	LINKS
INT	Interpretive centers should be located in coastal communities, not in undeveloped coastal access areas.	ENF

Subject Area*	Summary Statements**	Corollary Subjects
INT	The potential effects of public interpretation and education campaigns of (1) increasing the effectiveness of enforcement, (2) aiding in the protection of resources, and (3) promoting the economic viability of local businesses should be evaluated in the EIS.	BIO ENF COMM
JUR	The CCNM needs to verify and resolve outstanding questions of jurisdiction or ownership, and should produce maps to inform all partners and users of the boundaries.	LINKS INT
JUR	The CCNM needs a policy in place for boundary and ownership disputes, unknowns, and changes in ownership through acquisition from willing sellers or because of natural landscape changes.	ENF PPR
LINKS	Data sharing and consistency with other coastal agencies/jurisdictions is critical for successful ecosystem level preservation, management, and enforcement; therefore, development of the RMP should be coordinated with other coastal entities.	JUR
LINKS	There are a myriad of opportunities to coordinate on CCNM management and public education and interpretation with local, state, and federal agencies and organizations.	INT ENF
PPR	BLM should acquire private rocks and islands from willing sellers.	ENF
PPR	CCNM management needs to preserve private property rights while addressing access issues.	ENF
REC	The CCNM RMP needs to determine what recreation activities will be allowed, promoted, or prohibited on or in the vicinity of the CCNM, and analyze the effects of those policies on biological resources, recreation opportunities, and local economic viability.	COMM BIO IND ACCESS
RES	The CCNM needs to establish a policy on scientific research on and adjacent to the CCNM; the policy should identify BLM's role as a coordinator, permitting entity, and source of funding for research.	LINKS
RES	BLM needs to work cooperatively with research institutes and other government agencies to collect data, address data gaps, and conduct studies to increase understanding of the habitat values of the CCNM and make well-founded management decisions and policies.	LINKS BIO
RES	CCNM resources should be preserved as a comparative baseline for coastal research.	BIO
SPEC DES	Wilderness designation should be considered for all or part of the CCNM.	
SPEC DES	The special designations of coastal areas and habitats by other state, federal, and local agencies should be considered so that the RMP is as consistent as possible with those existing designations.	LINKS ENF

Subject Area*	Summary Statements**	Corollary Subjects
VRM	Preserving the visual resources of the CCNM is critically important for many, including small towns that consider the rocks part of their town identity; also, visual resources are driving force for some tourism. Any potential effects on visual resources should be evaluated in the EIS.	COMM IND

*Subject areas:

ACC – access to the CCNM.

BIO – biological resources in the CCNM.

COMM – effects on local communities, including economics, quality of life, traffic, and community identity.

CULT – cultural or historic resources, including valid existing rights of Native American tribes.

ENF – enforcement of regulations or the management of the CCNM. This subject area includes coordination amongst agencies to enforce rules and regulations; it does not include the establishment of collaborative partnerships.

GEO – geology of the CCNM.

INDIRECT – effects of actions beyond the immediate jurisdiction of the CCNM but that may directly or indirectly affect biological or other resources in the CCNM.

INT – outreach, education, and interpretation for the public or specific interest groups or user groups.

JUR – legal authority or geographic jurisdiction of the CCNM.

LINKS – formation of partnerships, collaboration, or cooperation with other federal, state, or local agencies and interest groups for the purpose of RMP planning, data collection, or CCNM management.

PPR – private property rights.

REC – recreational use of the CCNM or immediate vicinity.

RES – scientific research in the CCNM or pertinent to the CCNM.

RMP – relating to preparation of the RMP, NEPA compliance, or the planning processes in general.

SPEC DES – special designations in the CCNM, such as wilderness area, ACEC, or creation of some other special use zone.

VRM – management of aesthetics or visual resources.

** These issues have been summarized from: (1) public comment recorded on flip charts at the eight public scoping meetings held in August and September 2002, (2) letters received during the scoping period, and (3) notes from meetings with agency representatives during the scoping period.

2.2 Issues and Decisions to be Made

The Pre-Plan prepared for the CCNM (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 2001) anticipated that five major issues would have to be addressed in the course of developing an RMP. These issues were framed as the following questions.

1. *How will the nesting sites for the shore birds and the intertidal species above mean high tide be protected and how can BLM minimize disturbances to the pinnepeds who use the area?*
2. *How will BLM protect the cultural, historic, and prehistoric values of the area?*
3. *How will CCNM management be integrated with the other agency and community plans and what will be its role in the overall management of the Coastal Zone?*
4. *How will people's activities and uses be managed?*
5. *What facilities and infrastructure are needed to provide visitor interpretation/appreciation and administration of the CCNM?*

Based on the direction provided in the President's CCNM proclamation and on comments received during the scoping process, BLM and its management partners DFG and CDPR have determined that the following issues will be addressed by the management plan.

- **How will biological resources be protected?** The primary focus of the RMP will be the protection of biological resources that rely on the rocks and islands in the CCNM for their various life stages. To fully protect these resources, BLM will develop policies and plan elements to address the need for inventories of the various species that inhabit the CCNM. The potential adverse effects of human activities on and adjacent to the rocks and islands of the CCNM will be considered as protective policies and management actions are developed. BLM will develop policies and plan elements that will address the need for monitoring, public interpretation and education, and coordination of management and research relative to the biological resources of the CCNM. Public scoping questions and comments regarding the **biological** subject area (see Table 2.1-1) will be addressed through this issue.
- **How will cultural, geologic, and visual resources be protected?** The proclamation that established the CCNM recognized the relationship between the geologic and cultural significance of California's offshore rocks and islands and the biological resources that inhabit them. The RMP will consider the full range of values that are represented in the CCNM as it considers the primary function of biological resource protection. The rocks and islands have unique cultural, geologic, and visual significance to the many residents of the state who visit or live along the California coast. BLM will develop policies and plan elements that address the need for further inventory and ongoing protection of these cultural, geologic, and visual

resources. Monitoring, interpretation, education, management and research policies, and plan elements will also be developed with this full range of resource values in mind. Public scoping questions and comments regarding the **cultural, geologic, and visual resource management** subject areas (Table 2.1-1) will be addressed through this issue.

- **How will BLM coordinate its CCNM planning and management activities to be consistent with the numerous jurisdictions that have existing plans and policies associated with the Coastal Zone?** The RMP planning process will clearly define BLM's role with its major partners (DFG and CDPR) in managing the resources of the CCNM. It will also identify ways in which the overlapping planning and management responsibilities of numerous other federal, state, and local jurisdictions will be considered and coordinated in the future. This is the major logistical issue surrounding development of the RMP. Coordination and linkages will go beyond day-to-day resource management; it will need to extend into the recreational, interpretive, educational, and monitoring aspects of the RMP. Key management policies will need to be developed to deal with private property rights, potential effects on communities along the California coast, and special designations that overlap the CCNM. Public scoping questions and comments regarding the enforcement, private property rights, jurisdiction, local communities, linkages, and special designations subject areas (Table 2.1-1) will be addressed through this issue.
- **How will people's activities and uses along the coast be affected by management of the CCNM?** The President's proclamation establishing the CCNM emphasized the need to protect the resources of the CCNM. The principal protections needed will be from human uses of the coast (both on the land and in the water, and both on and adjacent to the rocks and islands). Policies and plan elements will be developed for the RMP to address current recreational and commercial activities on or adjacent to the CCNM. This should include water-based recreation, kelp and fish harvesting, research activities, airplane and helicopter overflights, mineral exploration and production, water supply development, and possibly other activities. The RMP may not develop regulations to affect these uses, but policy statements and impact analyses will be part of the plan development and environmental impact analysis processes. Many of these activities are already regulated by BLM partners (DFG and CDPR) and other regulatory entities along the coast. Public scoping questions and comments regarding the **access, indirect effects, and recreation** subject areas (Table 2.1-1) will be addressed through this issue.
- **What programs, facilities, infrastructure, and partnerships are needed to provide the public with interpretive and educational material regarding the values and significance of the CCNM?** Principal resource protection strategies of the RMP are likely to include development of public education and interpretation materials and programs, as well as support for ongoing research along the coast. The RMP will contain policies and plan elements to address BLM's role in encouraging and providing interpretive materials, educational programs, and research support along the entire California coast. A key role may be coordination of others' efforts, and development of program outlines and templates that can be shared by the

many coastal entities that can effect the public's awareness of CCNM values. The RMP will identify the types and levels of infrastructure, facilities, and partnerships that will be needed to properly inform the public. Public scoping questions and comments regarding the interpretation and research subject areas (Table 2.1-1) will be addressed through this issue.

2.3 Issues Raised that will not be Addressed

Each of the major issues described above will be addressed in the process of developing and evaluating the effects of an RMP for the CCNM. Several of the subjects and issues raised by the public through the scoping process, however, will not be addressed with detailed policies and plan elements in the RMP. These issues and subject areas and the reasons they will not be addressed are described below.

- Regulation of mineral extraction on lands below the mean high tide line.
- Regulation of commercial and recreational sport fishing in coastal waters.
- Imposition of fees for use of adjacent lands.
- Navy use of sonar in the coastal area

The CCNM RMP will not propose regulation of mineral extraction, military use of sonar or commercial and recreational fishing in the coastal waters adjacent to the CCNM because these activities are not within the CCNM and are regulated by other state and federal agencies. The potential indirect effects of these activities on monument resources will be discussed in the RMP EIS.

The CCNM RMP will not propose imposition of fees on lands adjacent to the monument because most of these lands are not under BLM control and are not subject to BLM management.

Section 3

Special Designation Nominations

The rocks, pinnacles, and islands that constitute the CCNM have been in federal ownership since California came under the jurisdiction of the United States as a result of the Mexican Cession in 1848. While some of the rocks and islands along California's coast have been transferred to other federal agencies (e.g., National Park Service or the military) or out of federal ownership since that time, the majority (11,000+) remain the responsibility of the BLM.

On April 14, 1930, President Herbert Hoover signed Executive Order (EO) 5326 that temporarily withdrew the BLM-managed rocks and islands "from settlement, location, sale, or entry...subject to valid existing rights." On April 11, 1983, Public Land Order (PLO) 6369 withdrew "all of the unreserved islands, rocks, pinnacles, and reefs of the coast of California, except two rocks at Crescent City known as Pelican and Round Rocks, from surface entry, mining, and mineral leasing, to protect the islands for establishment of the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary." The PLO simultaneously revoked EO 5326. In the same year, BLM signed an MOU with DFG, transferring management of the sanctuary to the state agency. The California Fish and Game Commission designated California's offshore rocks and islands as an ecological reserve on August 28, 1988.

To increase the visibility of the wildlife sanctuary for both the public and BLM, the rocks and islands were designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern in 1990. This designation, signed by the state director for BLM, ensures that the wildlife values and associated management of the CCNM are not overlooked in its day-to-day management.

In both 1997 and 1999, legislation was introduced to the U.S. House of Representatives to designate the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary as wilderness. Both of these efforts failed to gain the necessary support to have the bills considered by the full House of Representatives. On January 11, 2000, President William J. Clinton signed a Presidential Proclamation, under the authority of Section 2 of the Antiquities Act of 1906, establishing the California Coastal National Monument "for the purpose of protecting all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide with 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California."

Section 4

Draft Planning Criteria

BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.4-2) require preparation of planning criteria to guide plan revisions. The following preliminary criteria were developed internally and have been published for public review before being adopted.

- The RMP will establish guidance upon which BLM will rely in managing the CCNM, in cooperation with DFG, CDP, and other federal, tribal, state, and local agencies with land management responsibilities along California's coastline.
- The RMP planning and environmental review processes will be completed cooperatively with BLM partners, including DFG; CDP; and other federal, tribal, state, and local agencies and organizations.
- The RMP will be completed in compliance with FLPMA, NEPA, and all other applicable laws.
- The RMP will conform to the direction included within the Presidential Proclamation of January 11, 2000, which established the CCNM. Specifically, the RMP will give priority to the protection of: (a) geologic features in the CCNM; (b) biological resources supported in the CCNM, including seabirds and pinnipeds; and (c) other natural and cultural resources and resource values, including scientific and aesthetic, within the monument.
- The RMP will conform to the directive of January 11, 2000, from the Secretary of the Interior, entitled *Management of the California Coastal National Monument*, and/or any subsequent direction from the Secretary. Specifically, the RMP will respect valid existing rights to the use of or access to the CCNM and surrounding lands and coastal waters.
- The RMP will not regulate or manage resources that are within the existing jurisdiction and regulatory responsibility of other agencies (e.g., fisheries, minerals on the outer continental shelf, public coastal access).
- The RMP will not consider in detail activities that may have an indirect effect on the CCNM, including oil drilling, shipping, water-based recreation, and fishing. The RMP may contain action plans, however, for those activities that may have a significant indirect effect on CCNM resources.
- Economic viability will not be considered in detail in the Plan; economic issues may be discussed and analyzed qualitatively based on activities in the vicinity of the CCNM.

- The lifestyles and concerns of coastal area residents will be recognized in the RMP.
- The planning process will protect Native American traditional uses and cultural resources.
- To the extent feasible without compromising resource protection, the RMP will be consistent with existing management plans, regulations, and laws governing adjacent lands and resources under the jurisdiction of other federal, tribal, state, and local governments.
- The planning period addressed in the RMP will be 20 years.
- RMP decisions will use the best available science and an adaptive management approach.
- The RMP will identify opportunities for education and interpretation regarding coastal values, especially where those opportunities can be shared with BLM partner entities.

Section 5

Data Summary/Data Gaps

5.1 Biological Resources

Ecologically, the offshore rocks of the CCNM are important in providing nesting and roosting habitat for numerous seabirds and haulout areas and rookeries for marine mammals. These rocks also support a diverse rocky intertidal zone assemblage of plant and animal species. A small number of the larger rocks also have sufficient soil to support a diversity of coastal plant communities. The status of information on these resources that is available for CCNM planning is summarized below.

Seabird Use Areas

Information Available: The locations and relative sizes of California's seabird populations are generally well known, and monitoring information is moderately comprehensive (Sowls et al. 1980; Briggs et al. 1987; Tyler et al 1993; Mad River Biologists 2002). However, much of the information has been collected opportunistically and is now notably dated for many areas. Information on the habitat requirements and ecology of most species is reasonably well documented in species accounts and research papers (Mad River Biologists 2002).

Data Gaps: The current status and population trends of many of the seabird colonies in the CCNM are largely unknown. There have been no systematic surveys of California's seabird colonies on offshore rocks since the 1980s. While some of the larger seabirds (e.g., Common Murre) have been surveyed from the air, many small breeding populations of seabirds have not been visited since the statewide survey work of Sowls et al. (1980). Moreover, information on actual and potential disturbance of these colonies from recreational and/or commercial activities has not been developed.

Future Needs: Comprehensive coordinated surveys of all seabird colonies within the CCNM are needed to document the current status of all species. Development of a long-term monitoring program is needed to provide baseline information on population trends. Identification and ranking of all potential disturbance activities and areas of highest potential impact on nesting seabirds along the coast is needed to monitor and manage these activities. Specific research on the ecological changes resulting from space and food resource

availability, competition between sympatric species of seabirds, and changing weather and oceanic patterns such as El Niño is also needed to assess the causes of seabird population changes within the CCNM.

Sea Mammal Use Areas

Information Available: Northern fur seal, Guadalupe fur seal, Steller's sea lion, California sea lion, Pacific harbor seal, and northern elephant seal all use offshore rocks within the CCNM for haulout areas and/or breeding rookeries. Sea otters, too, are often closely associated with these rocks in adjacent kelp beds, which provide shelter, foraging, and resting areas. General information on the biology and ecological requirements of these species is widely available in species accounts and numerous research reports. Known haulout areas and rookeries within the CCNM are surveyed annually by NOAA Fisheries and DFG (e.g., Carretta et al. 2001, 2002). The results of these and other smaller surveys conducted for more local areas (e.g., NPS national marine sanctuaries) and recent scientific research on these species are summarized in NOAA Fisheries marine mammal assessment reports. These reports provide regularly updated information on the status and trends of all marine mammals within the CCNM.

Data Gaps: Available stock information appears sufficient to locate and document important pinniped use areas within the CCNM to facilitate long-term planning and management. However, some of the annual surveys are not comprehensive; moreover, some species surveys are only periodic, depending on funding.

Future Needs: Enhanced monitoring of all species is needed to provide more detailed information on population trends, species behavior, and ecological status. Long-term monitoring is needed to document potential impacts of increasing recreational and other activities on traditional haulout/rookery areas. Ecological information is needed on the effects of pronounced weather and oceanic changes, such as El Niño, on pinniped distribution, movement, demographics, and forage availability. Long-term cooperative research and monitoring programs between state and federal wildlife agencies and interested universities should be established to ensure that comprehensive documentation of the status of all wildlife resources within the CCNM is achieved and maintained.

Rocky Intertidal Areas

Information Available: In addition to containing important features of seabird and marine mammal habitat, the CCNM includes a significant amount of California's rocky coast ecosystem and intertidal zones – the “border between two worlds.” This border, the intertidal, is between the land and the sea. It is one of the harshest natural environments on earth. The rocky intertidal zones encompass all of the land touched by the tides, from the upper limits splashed by waves only at high tide to the lowest depths that are exposed only at the lowest low tides. The CCNM portion of this “fluid boundary” is within the “splash

zone” (Zone 1) and upper part of the “high intertidal zone” (Zone 2), two of the four major zones within the intertidal. As a result, the CCNM contains some of the most rugged and unique aspects of California’s intertidal zones. It is here that the hardest of intertidal animals (e.g., limpets, periwinkles, and chitons) and plants (e.g., microscopic algae and sea palms) survive, their limits set primarily by physical factors (e.g., how much sun, wind, and drying they can tolerate). Although a considerable amount of scientific study has been conducted over the past 50 years on California’s littoral ecology, most of this work has been done on intertidal zones along the mainland. Due to the difficulty of access, only limited work has been conducted on the offshore rocks.

Data Gaps: Adequate generalizations about the various species occurrences and habitat variations within the CCNM’s rocky coast ecosystem and intertidal zones can be made from available data. Available data do not, however, provide for the identification of possible differences between the mainland littoral ecosystem and intertidal zones and those of the offshore rocks and small islands.

Future Needs: Research that focuses on identifying the links and differences between the mainland intertidal and that of the offshore rocks and small islands should be encouraged.

Special-Status Plants and Wildlife

Information Available: Information on special-status species is restricted to survey information for seabirds and pinnipeds and incidental sightings of other bird species. Numerous studies have been conducted on the Channel and Farallon Islands to document endemic species. This information would be valuable for comparative studies of species occurrences on large and small offshore rocks within the CCNM.

Data Gaps: Virtually nothing is known about the occurrences of special-status plants and non-seabird wildlife on the offshore rocks within the CCNM. Very few studies have been conducted on any of the rocks, and these have been of limited scope. Information on invertebrates and fish is particularly needed.

Future Needs: A comprehensive, coordinated interagency inventory should be conducted of the flora and fauna on the offshore rocks of the CCNM.

Research Areas and Ecological Preserves

Information Available: The isolated nature of the offshore rocks within the CCNM has protected many of the ecological communities from changes resulting from human access and intervention. Remnant relictual communities on these rocks offer significant opportunities to study historic conditions of coastal ecological communities. However, no evidence of such focused studies was found.

Data Gaps: No comprehensive inventory of existing research activities or areas with research potential has been found.

Future Needs: A coordinated interagency assessment of the CCONM's research value and preserve potential is needed to support a management strategy for research and ecological preserves.

5.2 Cultural Resources

Historically, California's offshore rocks and islands have been directly utilized by human populations as temporary landing areas and have indirectly served as directional beacons for both offshore and onshore navigation. They may also be regarded as traditional cultural properties by the descendants of Native American groups in whose mythologies they feature prominently. Additionally, beach deposits on offshore rocks may contain evidence of historical shipwrecks that occurred when ships collided with the rocks or were driven onto them. The status of historical information available on these resources for CCONM planning is summarized below.

Prehistoric Resource Potential of Offshore Rocks and Islands in the CCONM

Information Available: Coastal sites and staging areas for prehistoric and ethnographic fishing, marine mammal hunting, and other resource gathering activities are many and have been reasonably well documented in the archaeological and ethnographic literature. The same is true of islands that are larger or are in close proximity to the mainland (i.e., Channel Islands and Gunther Island). Because of inaccessibility and lack of development, however, archaeological survey information for smaller offshore islands and rocks is extremely limited. The California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) includes information for larger islands (i.e., Channel Islands and Farallon Islands) that would be useful for predictive modeling for archaeology that may be present in the CCONM. Published ethnographic literature for coastal tribes discuss how these offshore rocks and islands were used for procuring resources and as meeting areas to discuss matters of importance with other villages and tribes (Gould 1978; Bean and Theodoratus 1978).

BLM has contracted with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to convert existing cultural resource records (including CHRIS data) for the CCONM study area to GIS format so that this information can be more easily overlaid on other geographic and resource maps along the California coast. This mapped information is expected to be available for use in the CCONM resource management planning effort.

Data Gaps: Archaeological sites on offshore rocks and islands are largely unknown in the CCONM; the potential for such sites is limited to larger rocks

accessible by watercraft. No systematic surveys have been conducted, few sites have been recorded, and the integrity and condition of offshore sites, which are subject to weathering and erosion, are unknown.

Future Needs: A records search of the CHRIS for areas in and around the Channel Islands and Gunther Island should be undertaken to provide information that would be useful for predicting what types of prehistoric sites could be present on offshore rocks in the CCNM. Archaeological survey of larger islands and rocks, where accessibility is not an issue, is needed to develop at least a partial inventory of sites present in the CCNM. Archaeological survey and inventory would also provide an opportunity to assess the integrity and condition of sites present. Research of published ethnographic information on coastal Native American groups should be undertaken to gain a better understanding of which groups were using these islands and offshore rocks and what they were using them for.

Historical Resource Potential of Offshore Rocks and Islands in the CCNM

Information Available: Historical literature and photographs show that offshore rocks and islands have been used for multiple purposes since the arrival of Europeans at the California coast. They have also been responsible for numerous shipwrecks throughout California's history. Shipwreck debris from the mid-nineteenth century is still present on some offshore rocks (Del Cioppo 1983). Earliest European use of these offshore rocks and islands dates back to the mid-1500s, when explorers first visited the California coast (Cumming 1975). Ships' logs from Cabrillo in 1539 and Drake in 1579 indicate that the early European explorers hunted sea lions and birds on the Farallon Islands and along the northern California coast. Later, the Spanish and Russians used offshore rocks for hunting activities and for docking or anchoring their ships. These rocks were also used in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to stabilize logging flumes that would convey timber to ships that had to anchor offshore due to lack of piers or shoreline docks. Some of the offshore rocks and islands also served as locations for navigational aids such as lighthouses (Woodward 1984).

Data Gaps: Historical documents discuss uses of offshore rocks and islands, but archaeological sites are largely unknown due to a lack of fieldwork. No systematic surveys have been conducted, few sites have been recorded, and the integrity and condition of offshore sites, which are subject to weathering and erosion, are unknown.

Future Needs: Historical research of archives and documents should be conducted to gain a better understanding of how offshore rocks and islands were used in the past. Consultation with local historians and historical societies should also be undertaken. Such research would be helpful in revealing which rocks and islands were used and who was using them. Archaeological survey of islands and rocks, where accessibility is not an issue, is needed to develop at least a partial inventory of sites present in the CCNM. Archaeological survey and

inventory would also provide an opportunity to assess the integrity and condition of sites present.

Offshore Rocks and Islands as Traditional Cultural Properties

Information Available: Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) are so designated because of their association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are (a) rooted in that community's history, and (b) important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. The term "traditional" in this context refers to the beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through generations, usually orally or through practice (National Park Service 1990). Ethnographic fieldwork has been conducted with many of the Native American groups along the California coast, though more has been conducted for some groups than for others. Offshore rocks and islands play an important role in the mythologies of many of these Native American groups; they have also served, and continue to serve, as traditional resource procurement areas (Loeb 1926; Kroeber 1925). While this ethnographic information is useful, it is not the only step necessary in determining the locations and significance of potential TCPs.

Data Gaps: Research of ethnographic literature provides valuable information and is a good basis from which to begin research on potential TCPs. Unfortunately, ethnographic literature often does not identify a particular place as playing an important role in the tradition and culture of a group, while contemporary members of the group would be able to name them specifically.

Future Needs: The process of researching TCPs should begin with a review of available ethnographic literature on Native American groups along the California coast. Agencies that may have information on potential TCPs, such as the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), should be consulted. Groups that may ascribe traditional cultural values to offshore rocks and islands should be contacted and asked to assist in organizing information pertinent to their specific areas. Fieldwork to identify TCPs should involve consultation with knowledgeable groups or individuals, such as representatives of tribal councils, coupled with field inspection and recordation of locations identified as significant by such groups or individuals.

5.3 Land Use and Access

Information Available: The most comprehensive catalog of public coastal access is the 1997 California Coastal Access Guide, produced by CCC (California Coastal Commission 1997). CCC has indicated its willingness to share information to support the CCONM RMP process and is the best source for updated public access information. Land use information may be obtained by

examining general plans of the cities and counties along the coast and by viewing coastal aerial photography available at www.californiacoastline.org.

Data Gaps: Available information appears sufficient to assess access and land use adjacent to the CNNM at a broad scale.

Future Needs: If site-specific management actions are developed in the RMP, it may be necessary to visit specific locations adjacent to the CCNM to determine current land use and access conditions.

5.4 Recreation Activity

Current Use Estimates by County

Information Available: Twelve California counties encompass the coastline of the CCNM. In 2002, these counties had an estimated 173.5 million visitors (California Technology, Trade and Commerce Agency – Office of Economic Research and Strategic Initiatives 2003a). The 54 state beaches along the coastline hosted 37,907,037 visitors, and beach visitation is rising (California State Parks 2003a). An additional 22,346,085 visitors were counted at just nine of the 80 recreational areas located along the coastline (California Technology, Trade and Commerce Agency – Office of Economic Research and Strategic Initiatives 2003b; Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area 2003).

Data Gaps: Visitation data are somewhat variable depending on locale. Many local, state, and federal coastal recreation sites do not have accurate visitation numbers; some have none. Most recreationists will access the CCNM through these publicly accessible recreation sites; accordingly, future management of the CCNM will require accurate counts of coastal users to determine potential impacts on the area.

Future Needs: Accurate visitation numbers from local, state, and federal coastal recreation sites are needed

Recreational Activity and Wildlife Disturbance

Sea Kayaking/Canoeing

Information Available: Kayakers and canoeists can significantly disturb seals and sea lions if they approach too close. Kayakers as far as a half mile away can induce panic in seals at haulouts if their movement suggests “stalking behavior (i.e., changing course toward the seals or changing speed) (Shaw 1991; Shaw and Cowperthwaite 1991; Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary 2003a). Seals and sea lions seem least bothered by relatively distant boats follow passing courses at steady speeds.

Data Gaps: Additional research is needed on specific interactive behaviors between kayakers/canoeists and marine mammals to determine distance and action guidelines that will minimize wildlife impacts.

Future Needs: Additional research is needed on specific distance requirements to minimize disturbance of marine mammals from kayaking and canoeing; on the basis of this research, recreational guidelines will have to be developed and promoted to kayaker and canoer groups.

Motor Boating (including Recreational, Fishing, and Wildlife Viewing)

Information Available: In some locations, the increase of coastal recreational boating traffic has affected the spatial distribution, movement patterns, and abundance of birds and marine mammals (Sorensen et al. 1984; Thiel et al. 1992; Mikola et al. 1994). Disturbance during the harbor seal pupping season can cause mortality of some pups as a result of separation or abandonment. Haulouts subject to a high level of disturbance may be abandoned completely (Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary 2003a; Seal Conservation Society 2003a). A small number of elephant seals, sea lions, and southern sea otters are killed by boat collisions (Friends of the Sea Otter 2003a; Seal Conservation Society 2003b).

Data Gaps: Few studies have been conducted on the impacts of motor boating on marine wildlife or on the specific needs for management of potential disturbance activities and protection of sensitive areas.

Future Needs: Additional studies are needed on the specific impacts of motor boating on marine wildlife within the CCONM. Moreover, distance guidelines to minimize wildlife impacts should be developed.

Scuba Diving/Snorkeling

Information Available: Scuba diving and snorkeling activities can potentially affect marine wildlife within the CCONM through disturbance and removal of species that are important food sources for marine mammals (Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary 2003a). The Northern California Diver's Association estimates that the number of divers in the central coast rose 10–20% in the 1980s, and 5–7% in the 1990s. The Monterey Bay area, in particular, is a world-renowned dive destination, with an estimated 70% of all dives from the southern tip of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary to Oregon occurring in the stretch from Cannery Row in Monterey to Point Lobos State Reserve south of Carmel. Other popular dive spots include Carmel Bay Ecological Reserve and Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park.

Dive spearfishing in northern and central California doubled between the late 1950s and the mid-1980s (Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary 2003a).

Spearfishers tend to target large shallow-water fishes, especially lingcod and rockfishes.

Data Gaps: Additional research is needed on the growing trends in diver activities along the coast and the impacts of those activities on wildlife. Specific information is needed on access locations and proximity of these areas to sensitive wildlife resources.

Future Needs: Comprehensive diving activity surveys should be conducted along the coast to identify increasing trends in specific activities that affect marine wildlife within the CCNM. All access areas should be identified and evaluated with regard to their proximity to important wildlife resources such as marine mammal haulout areas and seabird rookeries. Recreational guidelines and outreach programs are needed to inform the public of the presence and sensitivities of local marine wildlife and to provide recommendations for minimizing impacts on these resources.

Flyovers

Information Available: Airplanes and helicopters that fly close to marine mammal haulout areas and seabird rookeries significantly affect these species through disturbance and stress.

Data Gaps and Future Needs: The potential impacts of recreational, military, and law enforcement flying on coastal resources have not been assessed in rigorous studies. Additional research is needed on the impacts of flyovers on all wildlife species within the CCNM. Flight guidelines and outreach programs are needed to inform the public and agency personnel of the presence and sensitivities of local marine wildlife to flying and to provide recommendations for minimizing impacts on these resources.

Surfing

Information Available: California is one of the most popular surfing areas in the world. California is home to about 45% of the nation's 1.6 million surfers (Surf Industry Manufacturer's Association 1995); the sport has been practiced in California since the turn of the century. Surfing takes place along the entire coastline, but it tends to be focused in areas within a few hours drive of urban regions (southern California coast and greater San Francisco Bay Area) where beach/shore conditions are favorable. Because of the localized nature of the sport based on surf conditions, surfer/wildlife interactions and impacts will also be localized and therefore will need to be addressed and monitored on a site-by-site basis.

No examples were found to substantiate the impact of surfing on pinniped and bird species, although it is assumed that surfers, like kayakers and canoers, can flush wildlife from their haulouts and roosting areas as they near the shore.

Data Gaps: The potential impacts of surfing on coastal resources have not been assessed. There is currently a gap in existing data regarding the locations within the CCNM that are frequently used by surfers and marine wildlife, as well as minimum distance guidelines to reduce wildlife impacts.

Future Needs: Additional research is needed in this area to identify areas within the CCNM that are frequently used by surfers and marine wildlife, as well as determining specific distance guidelines to minimize wildlife impacts.

Onshore Related Activities (Wildlife Viewing/Collecting)

Information Available: Characteristic impacts of human use include reductions in the diversity, abundance, and individual size of several intertidal species (Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary 2003a). Human use of tide pools, beaches, and other areas may inadvertently disturb some endangered species, including California brown pelican, or seals and sea lions (Channel Islands National Park 2003). Impacts of wildlife watching can include disturbance to wildlife and trampling of sensitive areas such as wetlands, mudflats, and sand dunes (Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary 2003a). Increasingly, humans visit the rocky shore as naturalists and sightseers, to collect bait and “souvenirs,” and to harvest food; trampling from foot traffic is unavoidable during such activities (Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary 2003b). If human disturbance is too great, wildlife such as pinnipeds will abandon haulout sites and rookeries, potentially decreasing reproductive success (Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary 2003c).

Data Gaps: Several studies have been conducted on the impacts of wildlife watchers and general beach recreationists on wildlife species; however, no research was found to indicate any conflict between wildlife watchers on coastal bluffs and wildlife species located on offshore rocks and islands. Additional research is needed in both these areas, including specific distance guidelines to minimize wildlife impacts. Some wildlife haulout and roosting areas might need additional protection through development of no-access boundaries.

Future Needs: Additional research is needed on the nature and trends of impacts of wildlife watching on coastal wildlife. Species-specific distance guidelines are needed to educate the public on the best ways to avoid and minimize impacts on the wildlife they are observing.

5.5 Educational and Interpretive Material

Interpretive Materials

Information Available: A number of organizations, government entities, and individuals have provided good interpretive materials on ways to minimize

recreation-related impacts on intertidal resources. Point Reyes National Seashore (2003a) offers a *Guide to Low-Impact Boat Camping* that tells how to operate kayaks, canoes, and motor boats to avoiding disturbing wildlife; how to build low-impact fires; and how to handle garbage disposal. Friends of the Elephant Seal (2003a) provide tips for safely viewing elephant seals. Farallons Marine Sanctuary Association (2003) has developed three educational pieces to help kayakers and walkers reduce disturbance to wildlife: *Paddler's Wildlife Viewing* is a small, laminated, colorful card that can be attached to kayaks as a reminder to keep a considerate eye out for wildlife. A larger version of both *Paddler's Etiquette: PADDLE* and *Walker's Etiquette: WALKER* serve as colorful flyers for distribution in kayak shops, visitor centers, and by other organizations. Orange County Parks (2003) developed *Good Tidepooler Rules* while PADI's Project Aware developed both *Tips for Divers* (2003a) and *Tips for Ecotourists* (2003b) to help divers and travelers minimize their disturbance of coastal resources. Watchable Wildlife Inc. (2003) should have *Guidelines for Viewing Marine Wildlife* available by the end of 2003 on the best ways to interact with marine and coastal wildlife species. California Kayak Friends Club (2003) provides a list of locations for kayakers to access the water, as well as sites where wildlife is prevalent. The Bay Area Sea Kayakers (2003) recommends that kayakers and canoeists maintain distances of at least 100 feet from birds onshore, 300 feet from pinnipeds onshore, and 50 feet from pinnipeds in the water.

Data Gaps: Interpretive materials are predominantly available for specific wildlife species, such as elephant seals, or for select recreational uses: kayakers/canoeists, coastal wildlife walkers, and divers. No information was found to address other wildlife species or recreational uses such as motor boating or recreational flying. A quick review of coastal recreational user websites indicates that very little information is circulated regarding proper wildlife etiquette. Guidelines are needed for each recreational activity addressing how users can minimize recreational impacts on wildlife and cultural resources.

Future Needs: New or modified interpretive materials are needed to address all CCNM wildlife and cultural resources, as well as all coastal recreation uses that may affect these resources. These materials should then be distributed to recreational use groups to further disseminate to their members.

Rules and Regulations

Information Available: Various recreational areas provide rules and regulations to minimize recreational impacts on coastal resources and to ensure human safety. These areas include Año Nuevo State Reserve (California State Parks 2003b), Cabrillo National Monument (2003b) and Point Reyes National Seashore (2003b).

Data Gaps: It will be necessary for the CCNM to identify proper rules and regulations for use of the area. By reviewing existing rules and regulations and gauging their effectiveness, it will be easier for the CCNM to incorporate these into its management policies.

Future Needs: Existing rules and regulations should be compiled and public responses to them should be monitored to evaluate effectiveness toward minimizing impacts on coastal resources.

Public Viewing Opportunities

Information Available: Numerous public viewing opportunities, particularly of pinniped species, are available along the California coastline. These species include the sea lions of San Francisco's Pier 39 (The Humane Society of the United States 2003) and the elephant seals of Point Reyes National Seashore (2003c) and Año Nuevo State Reserve (California State Parks 2003b).

Data Gaps: Portions of the CCNM will be accessible by different types of recreational users; however, no information was found on existing sites where public viewing opportunities occur. Further, it is unknown whether these public viewing opportunities are safe or appropriate.

Future Needs: The locations within the CCNM where public viewing opportunities currently take place and/or where large concentrations of wildlife species exist need to be identified and monitored to identify appropriate locations where public viewing opportunities could safely take place with minimal impacts on CCNM resources. It may also be necessary to work with adjoining landowners to provide such opportunities.

Volunteer and Docent Programs

Information Available: Various recreation areas and organizations have formed volunteer and docent programs to minimize and monitor impacts on coastal wildlife resources. Friends of the Elephant Seal (2003b) was formed in November of 1997 to answer questions and help visitors get the most from their elephant seal viewing experience. SEALS, a harbor seal monitoring and interpretation program along the central California coast, was developed to respond to high levels of disturbance to harbor seals (Farallons Marine Sanctuary Association and Gulf of the Farallons National Marine Sanctuary 1991). The Surfrider Foundation (2003) Beachscape Program monitors beaches and disseminates information to local groups, interested citizens, and coastal management agencies. Project Pacific's (2003b) Coastal Watchers observe coastal events and record data on a daily basis by means of the organization's website.

Data Gaps: It is unknown whether development of a volunteer/docent program would be beneficial for the CCNM. However, in certain recreation areas and under the auspices of certain organizations, such volunteers serve the useful purpose of encouraging proper wildlife viewing etiquette and minimizing recreational impacts on wildlife and cultural resources.

Future Needs: Development of a Friends/Volunteer organization to assist with various efforts should be considered.

5.6 Geology

Information Available: Information on the geology of the California coast is available from a variety of sources, including the U.S. Geological Survey, the California Geological Survey (1:250,000 mapping series) and numerous larger-scale mapping efforts conducted by state and federal government and university researchers. A comprehensive listing of sources of information is available at the California Resources Agency's Ceres web site (www.ceres.ca.gov). Because many of the CCNM rocks and islands are extremely small, they are not always represented on geologic maps. Their geologic nature can, in some cases, be inferred by mapped designations for adjacent mainland.

Data Gaps: Information available from state and federal government documents is adequate to identify the general geology of the CCNM. No evidence was found that unique or economically significant geologic resources have been inventoried in a systematic way along the entire California coast. Individual rocks and islands may act as representative type locations for certain geologic formations or may have special interpretive value to geologic research along the coast.

No central source of geomorphologic information was found for the coast's rocks and islands; moreover, no information was found describing the presence or absence of Pleistocene sediments. This information can be used to determine the potential for habitat for certain bird and plant species, and can be an indicator of the potential for cultural resources, fossils and plant communities.

Future Needs: A thorough review of the existing geologic literature for the coast should be conducted to identify rocks and islands that are considered unique or especially valuable to research and geologic interpretation. This review should seek both lithologic and geomorphologic information, as both would be valuable for management decisions. This review could identify geologic resources worthy of future research or interpretation in concert with the biological values of the CCNM.

5.7 Paleontology

Information Available: The availability of information on paleontological resources along the California coast has not been thoroughly researched at this time. BLM has concluded some preliminary research on this subject and an internal report has been prepared. This information is available to the study team. The largest single repository of paleontological information in the state is housed at the University of California Museum of Paleontology in Berkeley, California. Other sources of information include the California Academy of

Sciences, the Los Angeles Museum of Natural History, and the San Diego Natural History Museum. Additional research for information sources is being conducted to support the RMP process.

Data Gaps:

Future Needs:

5.8 Major Coastal Fishing Grounds

Information Available: DFG may be able to provide fish landing data for commercial fishing grounds off the coast of California. Information on abalone collection may also be available from DFG. Annual surveys conducted by NOAA Fisheries and DFG of known haulout areas and rookeries within the CCNM may also provide information on the impact of commercial fishing. Data collected on research sites may provide some ancillary information on fishing within the CCNM area.

Data Gaps: The data on commercial fishing may be misleading and may contain a fair amount of imprecision as a result of fisherman attempting to protect the secrecy of their fishing grounds. Data on sportfishing are lacking.

Future Needs: Available information appears sufficient to locate and document major commercial fishing grounds. Monitoring the frequency, type, and magnitude of sportfishing within the CCNM may be required to adequately assess its impact within the CCNM.

5.9 Research Sites

Information Available: Information on research sites is available from universities and colleges with marine biology–related programs. Organizations focusing on coastal restoration and seabird protection, such as the Pacific Seabird Group, may also be able to provide data.

Data Gaps: See *Biological Resources: Research Areas and Ecological Preserves* earlier in this section.

Future Needs: See *Biological Resources: Research Areas and Ecological Preserves* earlier in this section.

5.10 Mapping

Information Available: The study team can acquire GIS data from BLM for the coastal rocks and islands in addition to the coastline, as well as ownership data, if needed. Additional GIS information may be available from DFG, State Parks, and Department of Conservation. The study team currently has digital 1:24,000 scale topographic maps, but this scale may not be sufficient for the mapping needs of the coastal project.

Data Gaps: The study team needs to inquire from other federal and state agencies for additional digital spatial information that may be available for the coastline project.

Future Needs: The study team needs to discuss and agree upon a solution or a set of solutions for creating maps at a variety of scales from programmatic to project specific size for all or parts of the coastline. A hardcopy solution for a project-level set of maps is most likely not appropriate, but an electronic solution (e.g., ArcIMS, pdf, other spatial viewer) may be most flexible and cost effective. Jones & Stokes is working on an ArcIMS site that can potentially serve this purpose, or other agencies may have their own system.

Summary of Future Steps

6.1 Schedule

Completion of this scoping report ends the scoping phase of RMP and EIS development. The scoping information will be used by BLM staff, cooperating entities, and BLM consultants to develop a management situation analysis in April 2003. Subsequent steps in the planning and environmental evaluation process are listed below.

- Formulate a draft plan and alternatives – June 2003.
- Conduct impact analyses – June/July 2003.
- Release a draft RMP and draft EIS – August 2003.
- Complete public comment and review – November 2003.
- Incorporate comments; release proposed RMP/final EIS – January 2004.
- Issue final RMP and record of decision – June 2004.
- Prepare RMP implementation plan – July 2004.

6.2 Opportunities for Public Participation

Time lines and opportunities for public participation are listed below.

- Contacts through review of the project web page or contact with the BLM project manager are ongoing (see below for contact information).
- Public review of the draft RMP and draft EIS – July through October 2003.
- Public hearings on the draft RMP and draft EIS – August 2003.
- Public review of the proposed RMP and final EIS – January and February 2004.
- Public release of final RMP and record of decision – June 2004.

The public and interested agencies can review the status of RMP and EIS development by accessing the project web site at http://www.ca.blm.gov/pa/coastal_monument, or by contacting the BLM project manager at the following address:

Rick Hanks
Monument Manager
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
299 Foam Street
Monterey, CA 93940
831/372-6105

Section 7

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Appendix A

Full Text of the NOI

Phoenix, AZ 85027; Telephone (623) 580-5628; Fax (623) 580-5580; e-mail: chris_horyza@blm.gov. Documents pertinent to this proposal may be examined at the Phoenix Field Office at the address listed above. Comments, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the Phoenix Field Office during regular business hours, 7:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays, and may be published as part of the EIS. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or street address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your written comment. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations and businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be available for public inspection in their entirety.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The extraordinary population growth in Arizona, and especially the Greater Phoenix Metropolitan Area, as well as the creation of Agua Fria National Monument, requires reconsideration of previous land use plan decisions. This planning activity will develop management plans for Agua Fria National Monument and the Bradshaw Foothills through one planning effort. These actions require a single EIS with two records of decision.

The BLM will develop these plans using a community-based collaborative approach. The BLM will work with local communities to develop creative ways to resolve community issues and BLM management issues and establish a sense of ownership for BLM activities. BLM will work cooperatively with Federal agencies and State, tribal, and local governments in developing the plans. The planning area is within the planning jurisdiction of the Arizona State Land Department, Yavapai County, Maricopa County, Peoria, and Phoenix. Other agencies involved in the planning process may include Arizona Department of Transportation, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Arizona Public Service, and Yavapai and Maricopa County Departments of Transportation and Parks and Recreation. In addition, Tonto and Prescott National Forests adjoin the planning area and contain similar cultural, historic, recreational, and natural resources that should be managed in concert with the BLM-

managed lands. The collaborative planning approach will encourage long-term support for BLM land use plan decisions and continued community involvement in BLM projects.

Preliminary issues and management concerns have been raised by BLM employees, other agencies, and through contacts with individuals and user groups. BLM will address the following major issues in the plans: (1) Meeting public needs and achieving a healthy, thriving environment in the face of rapidly increasing urban population; (2) identifying actions necessary to provide for visitor use and safety in the Agua Fria National Monument; and (3) identifying actions necessary to protect the monument's natural and cultural resources consistent with the proclamation. These are the issues that have been raised to date.

After gathering public comments on what issues the plan should address, BLM will place the suggested issues into one of four categories:

1. Issues to be resolved in the plan.
2. Issues to be resolved through policy or administrative action.
3. Issues to be resolved independent of this planning effort.
4. Issues beyond the scope of this plan.

BLM will address category one issues in the land use plan process and give a rationale in the plan for each issue placed in category two or four. Issues falling under category three will be passed to, and addressed by, the appropriate management agency or entity.

In addition to the preceding major issues, management questions and concerns to be addressed in the plans include, but are not limited to, the following: ecosystem health, riparian condition, threatened and endangered species habitat, wildlife habitat, reintroduction of native species, cultural resource protection and interpretation, recreation and visitor use, access and transportation, rangeland management, and minerals management. The following disciplines will be represented on the BLM planning team: wilderness, recreation, wildlife, rangeland management, botany, fire ecology, geology, realty, cultural resources, soils, hydrology, and geographic information systems (GIS). Where necessary, outside expertise may be used.

Background Information: Agua Fria National Monument was created on January 11, 2000, with the signing by the President of Proclamation 7263. The Monument contains one of the most significant systems of late prehistoric sites in the American Southwest. At

least 450 prehistoric sites are known to exist within the monument. In addition to its rich record of human history, the monument contains other objects of scientific interest, including a diversity of vegetation communities, a wide array of sensitive wildlife species, and native fish populations.

The purpose of the monument designation is to protect these sensitive natural and cultural resources. The proclamation designated more than 71,000 acres to be managed by the BLM for this purpose. Establishment of the national monument necessitates development of a land use plan.

The area in and around Phoenix, Arizona, has experienced significant population growth in recent years. Since 1990, Maricopa County's population has increased nearly 35 percent. During this same time period, the City of Peoria has annexed more than 59,000 acres, including more than 16,000 acres of BLM land, and the City of Phoenix has added more than 19,000 acres, including nearly 700 acres of BLM land. These are only two of the growing cities and towns expanding their borders toward and into the Bradshaw Foothills Planning Area. The increased pressure on public lands for recreation, rights-of-way, mineral materials, and other purposes resulting from population increases requires BLM to readdress its land use plan decisions.

Elaine Marquis-Brong,

Director, National Landscape Conservation System, Bureau of Land Management.

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BILLING CODE 4310-32-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[CA-939-1610-DO]

California Coastal National Monument

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management; California State Office.

ACTION: Notice of Intent to prepare a Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the California Coastal National Monument, designated January 11, 2000. This action will require a single Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The planning area includes all counties which border the California Coast.

SUMMARY: This document provides notice that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) intends to prepare an RMP with an associated EIS for the California Coastal National Monument Area. The monument includes all unappropriated and unreserved islands,

rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles owned by the United States along the Pacific coastline of California located above high mean tide. This area overlaps the Arcata, Ukiah, Hollister, Bakersfield, and the Palm Springs—South Coast Field Offices. This planning activity encompasses approximately 883 acres of public land or approximately 11,500 islands. The plan will fulfill the needs and obligations set forth by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), the monument proclamation, and BLM management policies. The BLM will work collaboratively with interested parties to identify the management decisions that are best suited to local, regional, and national needs and concerns. Partners in the plan will include all major coastal management agencies and local governments. The public scoping process will identify planning issues and develop planning criteria, including an evaluation of the existing RMPs and Management Framework Plans (MFPs) in the context of the needs and interests of the public and protection of the objects of historic and scientific interest specified in the proclamation.

DATES: The publication of this notice initiates the public scoping process. Formal scoping will last a minimum of 60 days. The Draft California Coastal National Monument Plan is scheduled for completion in September 2003. Comments on issues and planning criteria can be submitted in writing to the addresses listed below. All public meetings will be announced through the local news media, newsletters, and the BLM Web site (www.ca.blm.gov) at least 15 days prior to the event. The minutes and list of attendees for each meeting will be available to the public and open for 30 days to any participant who wishes to clarify the views they expressed.

Public Participation: Public meetings will be held throughout the plan scoping and preparation period. In order to ensure local community participation and input, open houses will be held in locations most closely affiliated with the monument. Probable locations include the towns of Eureka, Mendocino, Guala, San Francisco, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Sacramento, and Los Angeles. Early participation is encouraged and will help determine the future management of the California Coastal National Monument. In addition to the ongoing public participation process, formal opportunities for public participation will be provided through comment on the alternatives and upon

publication of the BLM draft RMP/EIS. In addition, written comments will be accepted throughout the entire planning process.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to California State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Division of Resources, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, California 95825; Fax 916-978-4657. Documents pertinent to this proposal may be examined at that office, the Arcata Field Office in Arcata California, the Ukiah Field Office in Ukiah, California, the Hollister Field Office in Hollister, California, the Bakersfield Field Office in Bakersfield, California, and the Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office in Palm Springs, California. Comments, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at those above listed offices during regular business hours 7:45 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays, and may be published as part of the EIS. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or street address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your written comment. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations and businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be available for public inspection in their entirety.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: For further information and/or to have your name added to our mailing list, contact Tony Danna, telephone 916 978-4630, or Paul Brink, telephone 916 978-4641.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The creation of the California Coastal National Monument necessitates a maintenance action to the Arcata RMP, the Clear Lake MFP, the Hollister RMP, the Caliente RMP, and the South Coast RMP in order to revise the boundaries of these plans to exclude the new Monument.

Preliminary issues and management concerns have been identified by BLM personnel, other agencies, and in meetings with individuals and user groups. They represent the BLM's knowledge to date on the existing issues and concerns with current management. The major issue themes that will be addressed in the planning effort include, but are not limited to: management and protection of shore birds and pinnepeds; management and protection of the area's cultural, historic, and prehistoric values;

management integration with other agencies along the coastal zone; management of recreation/visitor use and safety; facilities and infrastructures needed to provide visitor interpretation/appreciation and administration of the monument; and integrating monument management with community, tribal, and other agency needs. After gathering public comments on what issues the plan should address, the suggested issues will be placed in one of three categories:

1. Issues to be resolved in the plan;
2. Issues resolved through policy or administrative action; or
3. Issues beyond the scope of this plan.

Rationale will be provided in the plan for each issue placed in category two or three. In addition to these major issues, a number of management questions and concerns will be addressed in the plan. The public is encouraged to help identify these questions and concerns during the scoping phase. An interdisciplinary approach will be used to develop the plan in order to consider the variety of resource issues and concerns identified. Disciplines involved in the planning process will include specialists with expertise in wildlife/fisheries/marine sciences management, minerals and geology, outdoor recreation, archaeology, paleontology, lands and realty, botany, soils, information technology, sociology, and economics. Where necessary, outside expertise may be sought to advise BLM staff.

Background Information

On January 11, 2000, the President signed the Proclamation creating the California Coastal National Monument. The monument encompasses approximately 883 acres or approximately 11,500 islands along the entire coast of California. This monument does not include submerged lands or territorial waters that are owned by the State of California. The Proclamation recognizes the biological, geological, and cultural significance that warrant protection as a national monument. In particular, gulls, the endangered California least tern, the endangered brown pelican, and the snowy plover reside in and establish their nests on the islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles that comprise the national monument. Studies as early as 1970 have noted that the rookeries on which these birds breed are unprotected and threatened. The number of breeding pairs for some of the species continues to decline. The monument also provides forage and breeding habitat for several mammal

species, including a number of threatened pinnepeds. Recognizing their ecological importance, the Secretary of the Interior designated these islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles as the "California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary" on April 11, 1983 (Public Land Order 6369). On February 5, 1990, the BLM designated these islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles an Area of Critical Environmental Concern pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA, 43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*). While the BLM retains legal responsibility for the Sanctuary, the State of California's Department of Fish and Game currently handles day-to-day management under a 2000 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

Elaine Marquis-Brong,

Director, National Landscape Conservation System, Bureau of Land Management.

[FR Doc. 02-9591 Filed 4-23-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[CO-174-02-1610-DO-083A]

Notice of intent to Prepare a Resource Management Plan (RMP)

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, San Juan Public Lands Center, Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, Dolores, Colorado, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Intent to prepare a Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, designated June 9, 2000. This action will require a single Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). These lands are located in Montezuma and Dolores Counties, Colorado.

SUMMARY: This document provides notice that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) intends to prepare an RMP with an associated EIS for the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument. This planning activity encompasses approximately 164,000 acres of public land. The plan will fulfill the needs and obligations set forth by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), the monument proclamation, and BLM management policies. The BLM will work collaboratively with interested parties to identify the management decisions that are best suited to local, regional, and national needs and concerns. The public scoping process will identify planning issues and

develop planning criteria, including an evaluation of the existing RMP in the context of the needs and interests of the public and protection of the objects of historic and scientific interest specified in the proclamation.

DATES: The publication of this notice initiates the public scoping comment process. Formal scoping will last a minimum of 60 days. Comments on issues and planning criteria can be submitted in writing to the address listed below. All public meetings will be announced through the local news media, newsletters, and the BLM web site (www.co.blm.gov/canm/index.html) at least 15 days prior to the event.

The minutes and list of attendees for each meeting will be available to the public and open for 30 days to any participant who wishes to clarify the views they expressed.

Public Participation: Public meetings will be held throughout the plan scoping and preparation period. In order to ensure local community participation and input, public meeting locations will be rotated between the towns of Cortez and Durango, Colorado. Early participation is encouraged and will help determine the future management of the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument. In addition to the ongoing public participation process, formal opportunities for public participation will be provided through comment on the alternatives and upon publication of the BLM draft RMP/EIS. In addition, written comments will be accepted throughout the entire planning process.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to Canyons of the Ancients Planning, Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center, 27501 Highway 184, Dolores, Colorado 81323; Colorado_CANM@co.blm.gov; Fax 970.882.7035. Documents pertinent to this proposal may be examined at the Anasazi Heritage Center, located 3 miles west of Dolores, Colorado. Comments, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the Anasazi Heritage Center, during regular business hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays, and may be published as part of the EIS. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or street address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your written comment. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations and businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of

organizations or businesses, will be available for public inspection in their entirety.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information and/or to have your name added to our mailing list, contact Gary Thrash, Telephone 970.385.1371, or Marilyn Eastin, Telephone 970.882.4811, or Colorado_CANM@co.blm.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The creation of the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument along with the changing needs and interests of the public necessitates a completion of a new RMP for the monument. This action will require a single EIS with one Record of Decision (ROD). Preliminary issues and management concerns have been identified by BLM personnel, other agencies, individuals and user groups, and by the Southwest Resource Advisory Council in public meetings held prior to monument designation. They represent the BLM's knowledge to date on the existing issues and concerns with current management. The major issue themes that will be addressed in the plan include, but are not limited to: preservation of cultural and natural resources; balancing multiple uses such as recreation, livestock grazing, energy development, traditional and Native American activities; integrating monument management with community, tribal, and other agency needs; visitor services; and access and transportation on the public lands.

After gathering public comments on what issues the plan should address, the suggested issues will be placed in one of three categories:

1. Issues to be resolved in the plan;
2. Issues resolved through policy or administrative action; or
3. Issues beyond the scope of this plan.

Rationale will be provided in the plan for each issue placed in category two or three. In addition to these major issues, a number of management questions and concerns will be addressed in the plan. The public is encouraged to help identify these questions and concerns during the scoping phase. An interdisciplinary approach will be used to develop the plan in order to consider the variety of resource issues and concerns identified. Disciplines involved in the planning process will include specialists with expertise in archaeology, paleontology, rangeland management, minerals and geology, outdoor recreation, wilderness, wildlife, lands and realty, hydrology, ecology, fire, geographic information systems, sociology, and economics. Where

Appendix B

Summary of Public Comments from Scoping Meetings and Scoping Letters

B.1.0 Bodega Bay Scoping Meeting

Table B.1-1. Bodega Bay Public Scoping Meeting

Bodega Bay, California August 20, Tuesday, 7–9 p.m. Bodega Marine Laboratory Lecture Hall	
Meeting Staff	
Name, Position	Organization & Office Location
Rick Hanks, CCNM Manager	CCNM, Monterey, CA
Rich Burns, Ukiah Field Office (UFO) Manager	BLM, Ukiah, CA
Jeff Fontana, Northern California Public Affairs Officer	BLM, Susanville, CA
Jonna Hildenbrand, UFO Outdoor Recreation Planner	BLM, Ukiah, CA
Diana Knox, UFO GIS Specialist	BLM, Ukiah, CA
Carl Drake, Fiscal Operations Chief	CDPR, Sacramento, CA
Ryan Watanabe, Marine Region Fisheries Biologist	DFG, Bodega Bay, CA
Mike Rushton, Senior Vice President	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Trevor Burwell, Natural Resources Planner	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Ingrid Norgaard, Community Affairs Specialist	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Selene Jacobs, Community Affairs Specialist	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Ron LeValley, Senior Biologist	Mad River Biologists, McKinleyville, CA
Bob Garrison, Tourism Specialist	Nature Tourism Planning, Sacramento, CA
Public Attendees	
Name & Organization (if provided)	City
Susan Williams, Bodega Marine Laboratory	Bodega Bay, CA
Kitty Brown, Bodega Marine Laboratory	Bodega Bay, CA
Peter Connors, University of California, Davis	Bodega Bay, CA
Vic Chow, University of California, Davis	Bodega Bay, CA
Dino Garcia-Rossi, University of California, Davis	Bodega Bay, CA
Elisabeth Brusati, University of California, Davis	Bodega Bay, CA
Richard Charter, Environmental Defense	Bodega Bay, CA
Tony Danna, BLM-Deputy State Director, Resources	Sacramento, CA
Paul Brink, BLM-California NLCS Coordinator	Sacramento, CA
Jeremy Hay, The Press Democrat	Petaluma, CA
Total Public Attendance: 10	

B.1.1 Bodega Bay Public Comment Summary

- Develop interpretive themes and work with other agencies to coordinate messages.
- Make clear to the public what the CCNM is and what it is not.
- Ensure that recreational uses as well as property rights are protected.
- Survey and document archeological/cultural/prehistoric resources.
- Take advantage of and make known the unique research opportunities.
- Link with University of California and California State University marine laboratories for possible research opportunities.
- Develop partnerships with nonprofit organizations to assist with generating funds.
- Ensure that botanical resources and values are considered.
- Recognize the importance of and need for public/environmental education.

B.1.2 Bodega Bay Comment Record

- Should strive to maintain quality of recreation experience.
- Contact: Force Ten kayaks and Department of Boating and Waterways.
- How will BLM enforce the plan? Concern over interagency jurisdiction.
- Increased use of rocks will challenge agencies' management of resources.
- Need to recognize long history of this management process.
- BLM should investigate opportunity to coordinate with Oregon.
- Concern for private property rights – could BLM acquire land from willing sellers? Will the CCNM affect how private landowners can use adjacent land?
- Develop key interpretive themes – should coordinate with other agencies; include both general and local themes – will need to be site-specific, depending on level of interest in recreation versus conservation.
- Ensure that plants are included in habitat considerations. Need to study and protect plant communities from invasive species. Shouldn't prohibit use of herbicides. Consider conducting botanical surveys.
- Archeological/cultural/prehistoric resources need to be surveyed and documented. There are several active tribes that should be contacted.
- Will CCNM impact the ongoing use of resources by Native American tribes?
- Need to preserve opportunities for scientific research, including collection of documents.

- Will local communities have their traditions impacted (i.e., Trinidad, July 4th celebration)?
- Plan must be realistic and implementable.
- Will plan benefit local communities? Will it provide economic viability?
- Consider partnering with nonprofit organizations to generate funds.
- A wilderness designation is desired by the environmental community.
- How will the CCNM be protected from offshore gas drilling?
- How will seaweed harvesting be handled?
- Has water towing been considered?
- Plan should consider indirect effects.
- Need to clarify current regulations/laws that protect coastal regions.
- Are there regulations that guide management of national monuments?
- Ask Bodega Laboratory Marine Reserve about boundaries and regulations.
- Public access is a concern – want to protect monument from human disturbances.
- Important to coordinate the interpretive elements of CCNM.
- Marine Research Labs: UC Irvine, UC Santa Barbara, UC Santa Cruz, UC San Diego, UC Los Angeles (interpretive center), Humboldt State, San Diego State, USC, Moss Landing, Sea World, MBARI, PRBO, MMC, CAS, LB AOP, Oakland Museum (interpretive center, starting Marine Lab), Cabrillo Museum in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara Natural History Museum.
- It will be important to keep good records of data collection.
- Rocks provide great opportunity to study marine ecology. The areas are so untouched, they provide baseline data repositories.
- How do you manage the entire system? Birds and mammals all use water.
- DFG concerns are mostly in the water, not above “mean high tide.”
- Bird Rock is a proposed Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) site; has bird population that may need protection. There is occasional human interaction now; abalone diving in the area.
- Impacts on birds could come from oil, human disturbances, personal watercraft.
- Important to preserve the rocks, but also to protect and preserve the birds and animals that use them.
- How do you make this process clear to the public? How do you explain what we’re trying to do?
- Need to communicate to the public that this process is not about fish.
- Will access be prohibited?

- Have the rocks been numbered/inventoried?
- Has a list been compiled highlighting all potential recreation uses?
- Sea bird eggs are prized by some cultures.
- Human uses continue to change.
- Offshore marine terminals, anchor points, desalination plants are all potential issues to take into consideration.
- Have there been any biological surveys done on the rocks?
- Three potentially helpful GIS tools include: Channel Islands, NOAA Monterey Bay, Farallon Islands Sanctuary.
- Consider making list available of potential graduate projects.
- Does BLM have information on use trends? General access information, number of visitors for more popular areas, etc.?
- Seaweed harvesters on the coast may impact targeted species.
- Will the RMP/EIS include a range of alternatives?
- The Farallon Sanctuary is looking into kiosks as a new way to introduce interpretive tools.
- Important to tie CCNM and other management efforts together through public education (MLPA, Marine Sanctuary Plans, etc.).
- Currently, there are no local interpretive facilities to help the public learn about the area

B.2.0 Elk Scoping Meeting

Table B.2-1. Elk Public Scoping Meeting

Elk, California August 21, Wednesday, 7–9 p.m. Greenwood Community Center	
Meeting Staff	
Name & Position	Organization & Office Location
Rick Hanks, CCNM Manager	CCNM, Monterey, CA
Rich Burns, Ukiah Field Office (UFO) Manager	BLM, Ukiah, CA
Jeff Fontana, Northern California Public Affairs Officer	BLM, Susanville, CA
Jonna Hildenbrand, UFO Outdoor Rec. Planner	BLM, Ukiah, CA
Diana Knox, UFO GIS Specialist	BLM, Ukiah, CA
Kevin Joe, Park Ranger	CDPR, Elk, CA
Ryan Watanabe, Marine Region Fisheries Biologist	CDFG, Bodega Bay, CA
Mike Rushton, Senior Vice President	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Trevor Burwell, Natural Resources Planner	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Ingrid Norgaard, Community Affairs Specialist	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Selene Jacobs, Community Affairs Specialist	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Ron LeValley, Senior Biologist	Mad River Biologists, McKinleyville, CA
Bob Garrison, Tourism Specialist	Nature Tourism Planning, Sacramento, CA
Public Attendees	
Name & Organization (if provided)	City
M.A. Berlincourt	Elk, CA
T.G. Berlincourt	Elk, CA
Mary Bull	Elk, CA
Jan Strand	Sea Ranch, CA
Julie Virran	Gualala, CA
Rosi Acker	Elk, CA
Jeff Gales, Point Arena Lighthouse	Point Arena, CA
Nat Corey-Moran	Elk, CA
Kendall Smith, Congressman Thompson's Office	Fort Bragg, CA
John Lewallen, Mendocino Sea Vegetable Co.	Philo, CA
Ursula Jones, Friends of the Gualala River	Gualala, CA

Charles Acker	Elk, CA
Peter Talbert	Elk, CA
L.T. McKnight	Elk, CA
Norman L. deVall, Redwood Coast Watershed Alliance	Elk, CA
Jim Jordan, Friends of the Gualala River	Gualala, CA
Jerry McGlynn	Gualala, CA
Carolyn Carleton	Elk, CA
Anthony Russell	Fort Bragg, CA
Darwin Christiansen	Elk, CA
Lorene Christiansen, MAPA	Elk, CA
Martin Christiansen	Elk, CA
Peggy Latham	Elk, CA
Kathy Roy	Albion, CA
Dr. Hillary Adams, Navarro-by-the-Sea Center	Elk, CA
Joan Cursey, California Native Plant Society	Mendocino, CA
P. Wilcox, Director of Elk Museum	Elk, CA
Claudia Pederson, Ranch Manager	Elk, CA
Dean Pederson, Ranch Manager	Elk, CA
Rio Russell, Greenwood Watershed Alliance	Elk, CA
Mary Pjerrou, Greenwood Watershed Alliance	Elk, CA
Thomas Cochrane	Sea Ranch, CA
Susan M. Clark, Clark Historic Resources, Inc.	Elk, CA
Total Public Attendance: 33	

B.2.1 Elk Public Comment Summary

- Balance access with protection.
- Concerns over offshore oil drilling, traffic impacts, losing the community's rural feel.
- Ensure community input on how the CCNM will be publicized and regulated.
- Determine how to keep pace with conservation, education, and protection needs as the awareness and popularity of the CCNM increases.
- Consider potential impacts on fishing, abalone diving, seaweed harvesting, kayaking, and other commercial and recreational uses.

- Use local museums and facilities (e.g., Pt. Arena Lighthouse) as visitor contact points and local partners for the CCNM.
- Concerns on the effects of “water bags” (i.e., assembling, mooring, filling, and towing of gigantic bags of fresh water for municipal use in southern California) on scenic, physical, and biological aspects of the CCNM.
- Concern related to understanding the purpose of the CCNM and the related planning effort.

B.2.2 Elk Comment Record

- Consider potential partnership with Sea Ranch homeowners.
- Access is a concern – increased recreational use is affecting wildlife. Affects on flora due to human access.
- Navarro Estuary and rocks – there is a 12-year photo survey.
- Great resources in the local community. Residents have a lot of environmental knowledge.
- Seaweed harvesting for 20+ years, mostly at Elk State Beach, www.seaweed.net.
- Scenic values – water bags would affect scenic values – transport, anchoring, mooring. If water bags break and wrap around rocks, what is BLM’s policy on this potential impact?
- David Colfax, County Supervisor – 3 anchor points.
- www.Gualalariver.org – water bag info.
- Sea Ranch opinions: (1) Preserve views, and (2) Access is increasing (kayaking, etc.).
- Increased access and use may affect CCNM and local communities – kayaking, abalone diving, use of rocks during harvesting.
- Concerned about enforcement – illegal fishing, lack of available DFG offices.
- Monitoring and enforcement are critical issues.
- Sea Ranch has docents, mostly for seals. Docents may partner with CCNM.
- Navarro River estuary closure has reduced habitat and preserving habitat for harbor seals. CCNM habitat may then be more critical habitat.
- Sea pal, June–Sept., harvested from rocks.
- Rock climbing potential on rocks.
- Commercial fishing in spawning beds near shore; live fishing industry may be impacted.
- Helicopters flying over or landing on CCNM may directly affect resources.

- Popularity of CCNM may increase, so conservation/education/preservation has to keep pace.
- Affects on individual homeowners when providing access nodes/pull-outs.
- Provide the public with list of agency and contractor staff – web/mail contact information.
- Why an RMP? It should just be left alone.
- RMP in place to protect resources? Plan designed for affects, uses, enforcement, education, research.
- Regarding research – what is BLM’s goal? What types of research topics are being considered?
- Do not support oil drilling.
- Historically, a wharf connected rocks, landings had ownership of rocks.
- Contact Force Ten sea kayakers.
- Local fishing happens year-round. How close can the fishermen get to the rocks?
- Does abalone diving have impacts?
- How will increased publicity impact traffic patterns? Will it cause hazards?
- Balance access with conservation.
- Contact Coast Walk (Sebastapol).
- Why did the Wilderness Designation fail?
- Will the purpose of the RMP be to increase visitors?
- Why do you need an EIS?
- Will there be a draft hearing in Elk?
- What controversies do you foresee?
- Is collecting seaweed regulated?
- Will the monument impact fishing access? Any impacts to sportfishing?
- How does “mean high tide” relate to low tides?
- Will DFG remain in control of waters?
- Why isn’t State Lands Commission a partner?
- What is in the Plan?
- Recreational fishing – how will the monument affect current regulations?
- Commercial fishing – need to have coordination between State Parks and DFG regarding regulations and enforcement (i.e., live catch near shore, shellfish, muscles, and sea vegetable harvesting)
- What’s the point of the monument? Will it protect the waters from oil exploration?

- Does BLM have eminent domain? Beach access? New access through willing sellers?
- Don't really care to have lots more people here – may impact rural feel of this town.
- “I live here because it's rural.”
- Is there an ability to have public involved with regulations and resource management?
- Need to have consistent policies so users aren't confused.
- If water is taken, the ecosystem will be impacted.
- Tourism is complex – affects economic development and has impacts – community should have input on how the monument will be publicized.
- Community members have made conscious decisions/sacrifices to live here and we don't want to see it adversely affected.
- Consider potential partnership with Pt. Arena Lighthouse.
- BLM has a bad reputation via mineral/mining; skeptical of BLM.
- Increased access is a concern.
- Local visitor center could handle and disperse monument information.
- No offshore drilling – monument goals and policies should support no drilling.
- Concerned over increased traffic.
- Oppose day use fees.
- Local state park ranger needs boat to patrol area.
- Will there be a staff increase?
- Request that telephone pole gets moved – move to Coffey's Cove.
- Keep the status quo.

B.3.0 Trinidad Scoping Meeting

Table B.3-1. Trinidad Public Scoping Meeting

Trinidad, California August 22, Thursday, 7-9 P.M. Trinidad Town Hall	
Meeting Staff	
Name & Position	Organization & Office Location
Rick Hanks, CCNM Manager	CCNM, Monterey, CA
Lynda Roush, Arcata Field Office (AFO) Manager	BLM, Arcata, CA

Jeff Fontana, Northern California Public Affairs Officer	BLM, Susanville, CA
Jay Harris, Senior Ecologist	CDPR., Eureka, CA
Patrick Collier, Marine Region Biologist	CDFG, Eureka, CA
Mike Rushton, Senior Vice President	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Trevor Burwell, Natural Resources Planner	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Ingrid Norgaard, Community Affairs Specialist	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Selene Jacobs, Community Affairs Specialist	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Ron LeValley, Senior Biologist	Mad River Biologists, McKinleyville, CA
Bob Garrison, Tourism Specialist	Nature Tourism Planning, Sacramento, CA
Public Attendees	
Name & Organization (if provided)	City
Vic Taylor, Trinidad Chamber of Commerce	Trinidad, CA
Althea Taylor	Trinidad, CA
Sam Morrison	Ferndale, CA
John Nicklas	Trinidad, CA
Betty Nicklas	Trinidad, CA
Don Tuttle, Humboldt County Public Works	Trinidad, CA
Ron Garrett	Trinidad, CA
Jim Cuthbertsen	Trinidad, CA
Steven Phipps	Trinidad, CA
John Wiebe	Trinidad, CA
Dan Blue	Trinidad, CA
Corlene Blue	Trinidad, CA
Heidi Garrett	Trinidad, CA
Ned Simmon, Humboldt NC Land Trust	Trinidad, CA
Scott Shannon	Arcata, CA
Paul Roush, BLM	Arcata, CA
Christy Sabo	Trinidad, CA
Heather Beeler, Mad River Biologists	McKinleyville, CA
Michael Freed	Hayward, CA
T.W. Marlow	Trinidad, CA
Nina Groth, Humboldt NC Land Trust	Trinidad, CA
Bill Devall	Trinidad, CA
W.E. Marshall, Humboldt NC Land Trust	Trinidad, CA
Total Public Attendance: 23	

B.3.1 Trinidad Public Comment Summary

- Involve Native American community and fishing groups in the RMP planning process.
- Preserve the coast environment while keeping public access.
- Preserve the aesthetics and beauty of the area.
- Minimize new regulations and maximize interagency coordination.
- Consider both the positive and negative effects of increasing visitor numbers to rural coastal communities.
- Provide for increased and coordinated public information and education, especially on human impacts.
- Coordinate with local marine laboratories and museums, including funding initiatives.
- Conduct long-term biological studies, especially on seabird and pinniped populations.
- Recognize that the CCNM may provide valuable natural history data.
- Review and permit scientific research.
- Prevent a few from ruining it for all. Enforcement may be the key.
- Good idea to just leave the rocks alone.

B.3.2 Trinidad Comment Record

- We live here because we love the beaches.
- Love to view/appreciate the river otters.
- Offshore drilling and the possibility of its reinvigoration is a big concern.
- No more implementation is needed.
- For strong ideals, recommend reading “Walden Pond.”
- Are surfers being represented in this process?
- Native American community needs to be approached.
- Love to watch birds and sea mammals from the bluffs.
- Not interested in generating large numbers of visitors.
- Who decides on the interpretation tools used? Language on the signs needs to be written carefully – language implies ownership.
- Possible to produce publications describing different sections of the coast?
- Problem arises when people impact resources.
- Consider that human beings are sea mammals too.

- What is the BLM really trying to accomplish?
- What if we suggest you do nothing?
- Concerned about preserving air quality, vegetation.
- Local/regional focus is key.
- Sitka spruce grows only on rocks here.
- Clarify how close to shore the rocks are (i.e., how accessible rocks are to public use at low tide and how management may impact those uses – clarify the jurisdictions).
- Management is unnecessary. Rocks are landmarks. Concerned that regulation will restrict current uses.
- Increased tourism over the years may be impacting bird and marine mammal populations. Recommend public education on these resources.
- Abalone divers hit rocks.
- Will CCNM prohibit piers from connecting to rocks?
- Will CCNM impact tourism to St. George's Reef?
- Recommend long-term studies on bird and marine mammal populations.
- Brown Pelicans use rocks.
- Contact UCD representative in Crescent City (Dr. Anderson), Tsuari representatives, Chuck Snell (intertidal expert).
- Coordinate with HSU Marine Laboratory and graduate students.
- Coordinate with Ned Simmons, local historian at Trinidad Museum.
- Crab fishing, whale watching, party boats, and kayaking are popular recreational activities.
- Contact Lowell at Northwest kayaking.
- Trail access is a concern. The city is responsible for maintaining the trails and the Native Americans would like to reduce public access.
- Consider cooperative funding of education/interpretation (BLM with the Trinidad Museum).
- Need signage explaining threat of waves.
- Should try to educate people on the result of human impacts.
- Concerned about lack of local input on plan.
- Concerned about inability to use/swim to or on Camel Rock.
- Would like to see Presidential Proclamation.
- Need to contact/involve Native American community.
- Establish relationship with Coastal Commission, State Lands Commission.
- Preserve coast environment and keep public access.

- Use CCNM as a tool to manage/influence indirect impacts.
- Preserve aesthetics/beauty; rocks increase scenic beauty.
- Minimize new regulations; maximize interagency coordination, protection already exists.
- Humboldt North Coast Land Trust – love Trinidad and the rocks.
- County Board of Supervisors – protect resources and beauty; the key may be enforcement; prevent a few from ruining the rocks for us all.
- Yurok Indians have valid existing rights and traditional uses on rocks.
- BLM should get direct input from tribes and fishermen.
- Sportfishing is a common activity near the rocks, especially in protected coves.
- It is a good idea to just leave the rocks alone.
- Need larger enforcement staff to protect CCNM resources.
- Explore public interpretation and education opportunities with CDPR.
- CDPR is also a key enforcement partner due to coastal presence.
- Review and permit scientific research.
- Important to prevent introduction of exotic species by people on rocks.
- CCNM designation may increase ecotourism.
- Business community would welcome extra business; business growth would be a goal.
- CCNM may provide valuable natural history data.
- Use CCNM as a vehicle to coordinate with other agencies coastal policies and management as a whole.

B.4.0 San Diego Scoping Meeting

Table B.4-1. San Diego Public Scoping Meeting

San Diego, California August 27, Tuesday, 7-9 P.M. Sumner Auditorium, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, UCSD	
Meeting Staff	
Name & Position	Organization & Office Location
Rick Hanks, CCNM Manager	CCNM, Monterey, CA
Greg Hill, San Diego Project Manager	BLM, Jamul, CA
Carl Drake, Fiscal Operations Chief	CDPR., Sacramento, CA
John Ugoretz, Marine Region Sr. Marine Biologist	CDFG, Santa Barbara, CA

Mike Rushton, Senior Vice President	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Trevor Burwell, Natural Resources Planner	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Ingrid Norgaard, Community Affairs Specialist	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Kristin Warren, Community Affairs Specialist	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Ron LeValley, Senior Biologist	Mad River Biologists, McKinleyville, CA
Bob Garrison, Tourism Specialist	Nature Tourism Planning, Sacramento, CA
Public Attendees	
Name & Organization (if provided)	City
Karen Garst, Scripps Institute of Oceanography	La Jolla, CA
Kevin Hardy, Scripps Institute of Oceanography	La Jolla, CA
Kevin Quigley, Camp Pendleton	Camp Pendleton, CA
Wayne Harmon, Audubon Society	San Diego, CA
Joyce Schlachter, BLM	Jamul, CA
Tammy Conkle, Navy Region Southwest	San Diego, CA
Patrick McCay, Navy	San Diego, CA
Michael Huber, Navy Region Southwest	San Diego, CA
Total Public Attendance: 8	

B.4.1 San Diego Public Comment Summary

- Develop accurate information on locations of individual rocks and islands, as well as actual boundaries of the CCNM.
- Ensure that the RMP incorporates military concerns and operation needs.
- Preserve ability of military to carry out its mission.
- Are biological inventories being conducted or completed, and will information be available to public?
- Develop agreements on data sharing and use, including GIS.
- Include geologic component (e.g., geomorphic variability and processes).
- Consider CCNM in an ecosystem context.
- Ensure consistency with other plans, including overlap with Marine Life Protection Act.

B.4.2 San Diego Comment Record

- Are there rocks within or among the Channel Islands that are included in the monument?

- Is there a GIS inventory of the rocks that is available to the public?
- Will there be an attempt to secure additional funding?
- Is competition for land/air space an issue?
- What actions are you protecting the rocks from?
- Is there an inventory of biological resources? That information would be very informative.
- Is there an inventory of past military bombing areas?
- Concern over conflicts between special-status species and military actions
- Military is concerned about decrease in mission – need to identify current/existing uses of offshore and adjacent areas; understand direct and indirect effect of those uses.
- Department of Defense recently completed an Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (San Clemente, San Nicholas, San Miguel areas and onshore facilities). Contact: Dr. Gary White, NPS.
- EIS completed for Point Mugu; Fort Hunter-Liggett INRMP (for offshore rocks).
- Does CCNM include rocks offshore of the islands (e.g., Catalina Island)?
- Recreation uses in the area include scuba diving, fishing, kayaking, boating, abalone diving, private and commercially guided trips
- How will enforcement be handled? DFG wardens, Coast Guard, City of San Diego, volunteer stewards?
- Need to investigate status of rocks connected to the mainland (i.e. Whaler Rock at Crescent City).
- Consider geomorphic variability – sediment/sand accumulation, degradation, faulting uplift.
- Consider management tools to coordinate and share data; develop agreements on data sharing and data use.
- Does NEPA apply beyond 3 nautical miles? Series of NEPA documents applied to OCS.
- Would like access to GIS database containing resources and ownership information.
- What is the adequacy of the existing data? Is there enough to write a meaningful RMP?
- RMP will be a working document and new information will be incorporated as it becomes available. RMP should last approximately 10 years.
- Important to consider the CCNM in an ecosystem context.
- Does the RMP trigger Coastal Zone Management Act compliance? The California Coastal Act? The plan should consider consistency with the California Coastal Commission policies, including local coastal plans.

- According to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, RMPs need to be consistent with local plans.
- Other groups to contact in area include San Diego Council of Divers, Catalina Conservancy, Vandenberg Air Force Base (confirm ownership, uses, resources), Baykeeper, Coastwatch, Environmental Health Coalition, Harborkeeper, Surfrider Foundation, Audubon Society.
- Need to make sure the plan incorporates military concerns/operations.
- Get the Coast Guard involved in process.
- Sportfishing organizations may have useful information (DFG has list of organizations). United Anglers Association and Sportfishing Association of CA are the two major groups.
- Need to identify where the military operates (land, air uses) and make sure these specifics get incorporated into the plan. Military representatives (Steve Huber) can help identify these locations.
- In-flight military operations (passes) may be more of an issue than “use.”
- Images of GIS layers on the CCNM web site would be a useful tool for the public and military.
- Vandenberg Air Force Base may have database on resources; Camp Pendleton has information on shorebirds, but no rocks or offshore species.
- As with the MLPA, it is likely that the armed forces will give one coordinated response to the CCNM. CCNM and MLPA response likely to be very similar.
- Military typically goes to the regulatory agencies for resource information.
- CCC is concerned about protecting and promoting access – this may become an issue for the CCNM.
- MLPA deals with discreet areas, but could be potential opportunities to overlap with CCNM.
- BLM may consider giving the CCNM over to the state to manage – may be easier.

B.5.0 Laguna Beach Scoping Meeting

Table B.5-1. Laguna Beach Public Scoping Meeting

Laguna Beach, California August 28, Wednesday, 7-9 P.M. Wells Fargo Bank	
Meeting Staff	
Name & Position	Organization & Office Location
Rick Hanks, CCNM Manager	CCNM, Monterey, CA
Greg Hill, San Diego Project Manager	BLM, Jamul, CA
Carl Drake, Fiscal Operations Chief	CDPR, Sacramento, CA
Mike Rushton, Senior Vice President	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Trevor Burwell, Natural Resources Planner	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Ingrid Norgaard, Community Affairs Specialist	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Kristin Warren, Community Affairs Specialist	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Ron LeValley, Senior Biologist	Mad River Biologists, McKinleyville, CA
Public Attendees	
Name & Organization (if provided)	City
Rick Wilson, Surfrider Foundation	Laguna Beach, CA
Paul Moreno, South Coast Audubon	Anaheim, CA
Jan Sattler	Laguna Beach, CA
Ray Halowski, Surfrider Foundation	Corona del Mar, CA
Elizabeth Pearson	Laguna Beach, CA
Scott Diedrich, Laguna Beach Lifeguard	Laguna Beach, CA
Mark Klosterman, Laguna Beach Marine Safety	Los Alamitos, CA
Bruce Baylor	Laguna Beach, CA
Kirk Swayne	Laguna Beach, CA
Total Public Attendance: 9	

B.5.1 Laguna Beach Public Comment Summary

- Develop CCNM signage to help public understand resource values and sensitivity.
- Use education to assist with awareness and enforcement efforts.

- Determine possible effects of water pollution and runoff on the CCNM.
- Identify potential impacts from commercial fishing, especially squid harvesting.
- Establish a volunteer observers and docents program using locally knowledgeable individuals and developing standardized methods.
- Consider opportunities associated with Laguna Beach area as a popular tourist destination with a lot of recreational activities (i.e., diving, kayaking, surfing, fishing, etc.).
- Coordinate management efforts with other agencies to provide consistency.
- Plan for the system as a whole, including prey-base for seabirds and pinnipeds.
- Link with City and State Park initiatives and infrastructure in the area.
- Consider link between CCNM and the various tidepool areas and numerous tidepool users.
- Determine how to address a lack of awareness and understanding of the CCNM by agencies and the public.

B.5.2 Laguna Beach Comment Record

- Who will be responsible for enforcing plan? Could an MOU with the city be developed to cover above mean high tide?
- Are there funding sources available?
- Who approves the Final Plan?
- Does the CCNM incorporate all the rocks along the coast?
- By not protecting fish under the rocks, are we creating a problem with the seals/sea lions?
- Need to look at the system as a whole.
- How will sonar testing by the Navy be incorporated into the plan?
- Will you have enough personnel to cover 11,000+ rocks?
- Problem example – concrete platform to Goff Rock allows human access to island. Sea lions, birds have left. Will wildlife return if access is removed?
- Generate list of CCNM rocks in Laguna Beach to help beach stewards.
- Lack of awareness of the rocks, preservation, sensitive resources.
- City of Laguna Beach lifeguards have primary responsibility for enforcement of protections. Seeking funding for vessel.
- Valid existing rights/uses of historic structures need to be investigated. Investigate effects/benefits of structure removal.
- What is biological integrity of CCNM?

- What are the biological impacts of squid boats with lights?
- What underwater protections are required to protect birds and mammals?
- Evaluate indirect, ecosystem-level impacts on seabirds and marine mammals that use the CCONM.
- Monthly DFG data on principal haulout sites. Review data to find correlations between preservation, use, and human contact.
- Commercial squid harvests/populations – data at San Pablo Marine Institute.
- Squid harvesting increasing; squid are key prey for marine mammals.
- Provide markers/buoys/signs to increase awareness/sensitivity.
- Existing parks and overlooks are great places for interpretive/educational signs.
- Orange County developing a universal “marine protected area” – John Lowengrubb, Marine Life Protection Committee.
- Universal sign will “brand” CCONM so it is more easily recognizable/understood.
- Volunteer docents to help with enforcement and education; put new stand at Rockpile.
- Environmental education is very popular – should do outreach to schools. Resource: Ocean Institute
- “Reporters” in local cities; locally knowledgeable people with long-term observations; should coordinate with empirical data collection, standardize methods.
- CCONM should coordinate data collection, sharing, aggregation, interpretation.
- Red and black abalone are gone; brown pelican has recovered, less kelp today.
- Water pollution/runoff can adversely affect resources.
- Steven Murry, CSU Fullerton – long-term studies of intertidal ecosystem.
- Very large number of users on rocks/tide pools.
- Signage needs to be visual due to many non-English speakers; new ethnic groups bring different eating/harvesting practices.
- Consider importance of rocks to Native Americans; Goff Island was a traditionally used area.
- Can bird surveys coordinate with Audubon?
- Laguna Beach has “vision process.” Ocean Laguna focusing on the “blue belt” – currently working on developing plan and mission.
- Seal and Bird Rock protected now by the city, but still have issues with the public using the rocks. It’s a good thing what the CCONM is doing.

- Enforcement is an issue. Education will be important to assist with enforcement.
- Divers and kayakers are active in the area.
- There are good opportunities for signage in Laguna Beach area.
- Consistency will be important – need to sort out which agencies are responsible for enforcement.
- MLPA has many different organizations/groups involved in their process – probably a good place to get information. Coordination with MLPA actions will be important.
- There appears to be a very low awareness of the CCONM demonstrated by the fact that many DFG staff were unaware of its existence.
- Not a lot of rocks in Newport, but the area is a big polluter. Will BLM be responsible for tracking water quality?
- If the ocean is contaminated or polluted, will BLM be responsible for protecting the rocks from that polluted water?
- Could the plan provide recommendations to other agencies with management responsibilities near to the monument?
- Signage along the coast will help to educate the public (e.g., Surfrider signage in Santa Cruz) – doesn't seem like many people are aware of the monument's existence.
- Name of the monument implies one specific area, an individual place; hard to visualize.
- Are rocks off San Clemente/Catalina included in the monument? Does the 12-mile zone include these rocks? There are 5 or 6 rocks off Catalina that should be investigated for ownership.
- Friends of Irvine Coast is an active organization and would likely be interested in this process.
- Beaches in Laguna area see about 3 million people per year – Laguna lifeguards keep track of this information as well as enforcement contacts.
- www.USLA.org has public access information; Dave Kiff, Assistant City Manager for Newport, is also a good source of information.
- Off-season activities include kayaking and diving; Laguna Sea Sports would be a good source of information.
- www.PADI.com - diving association.
- Contact Kristin Valette regarding project “AWARE.”

B.6.0 Santa Barbara Scoping Meeting

Table B.6-1. Santa Barbara Public Scoping Meeting

Santa Barbara, California August 30, Friday, 1-3 P.M. Santa Barbara Maritime Museum Theater	
Meeting Staff	
Name & Position	Organization & Office Location
Rick Hanks, CCNM Manager	CCNM, Monterey, CA
Larry Mercer, Central California Public Affairs Officer	BLM, Bakersfield, CA
Barbara Fosbrink, Channel Islands District Technical Services Chief	CDPR, Santa Barbara, CA
John Ugoretz, Marine Region Sr. Marine Biologist	CDFG, Santa Barbara, CA
Mike Rushton, Senior Vice President	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Trevor Burwell, Natural Resources Planner	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Ingrid Norgaard, Community Affairs Specialist	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Kristin Warren, Community Affairs Specialist	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Public Attendees	
Name & Organization (if provided)	City
Terry Bible, Santa Barbara Maritime Museum	Santa Barbara, CA
Jim Johnston, Vandenberg Air Force Base	Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA
Glen Richardson, Vandenberg Air Force Base	Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA
Jim Rohr, Vandenberg Air Force Base	Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA
Kipp Harmer	Santa Barbara, CA
Sean Hastings, Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary	Santa Barbara, CA
Alex Stone, U.S. Navy	Point Mugu, CA
Donn Tatum	Santa Barbara, CA
Julia Dyer, Regional Water Quality Control Board	San Luis Obispo, CA
Total Public Attendance: 9	

B.6.1 Santa Barbara Public Comment Summary

- Educate the public as to what the CCNM is (and is not), including how it relates to public use.

- Concern over access restrictions related to boating, surfing, wind surfing, kite surfing, kayaking, and other recreation activities.
- Develop new policies for dealing with new human uses and technologies.
- Study biological trends on rocks.
- Manage to balance values and uses.
- Concern about any CCNM restrictions that may affect military (i.e., Navy and Air Force) training and traditional uses, as well as identifying rocks and islands reserved for military purposes.
- Clarify CCNM relationship with National Marine Sanctuaries.
- Clarify management jurisdiction, coordinate management responsibilities, and correct map boundaries to include 12 nautical miles around the Channel Islands.
- Link CCNM with oil spill legal settlements and funding for restoration, monitoring, environmental education, etc.

B.6.2 Santa Barbara Comment Record

- Concern over recreation uses – hang gliding, wind surfing, and potential impacts on birds.
- Public may lack awareness of CCNM; may be problematic for the preparation and review of RMP.
- Identify existing values that need to be managed.
- How to manage/balance between values and uses?
- Does BLM know how public values the CCNM? If unknown, it's problematic. Need to know values to manage them.
- Existing rules and regulations need to be known and publicized, especially protection of biota.
- Need to know what (if any) ground rules are already in existence.
- Concern over access restrictions for boating, surfboards, kayaks, and other recreation activities.
- CCNM management jurisdiction needs to be verified, and coordination of management responsibilities clarified.
- Ownership of Richardson and Wilson Rock and other rocks off Channel Islands need to be confirmed.
- Public should have access to CCNM managers and resource database.
- Need to clarify CCNM relationship with National Marine Sanctuaries.
- Any studies of biological trends, degradation?
- What is the cost of the RMP plan and process?

- Native Americans have long used rocks. Now people are using radio-controlled airplanes, motorized equipment; new technologies may cause impacts.
- Can motorized equipment be banned?
- Important to have new policies for new uses and new technologies.
- Para-gliding, kite boarding are becoming popular activities.
- People use offshore rocks to stand on and fish from; boat fishing and fishing from the shore is popular.
- Department of Navy concerned about any proposal that would restrict training, traditional uses. Also need to verify ownership, reserved for military purposes.
- Wilderness Act designation possible?
- Enforcement of existing laws is lacking.
- Will maps be clarified to show CCONM around Channel Islands?
- May want to contact Fullsail Windsurfing Club, Paddlesports (company tours), local Santa Barbara Soaring Association.
- In order to educate the public, need to explain what a National Monument is, and what it is not, in terms of public uses.
- Will alternatives focus on regulations?
- Vandenberg Air Force Base is an information resource for the rocks. Will continuing to fly over them be a problem?
- Should contact Coast Guard.
- Vandenberg has a historical site on the rocks (off of Honda Pt.).
- Gaviota National Seashore Study.
- Torch oil legal settlement – money for restoration, birds, etc.
- Channel Island – Marine Sanctuary boundary.
- Central Coast Sanctuary – trying to expand.
- Morro Bay Greenbelt Alliance – National Estuary office – contact Mike Multari 805/772-3834 (Steve Larson of BLM Bakersfield office is aware of the Alliance).
- Water pollution/quality contact: Julia Dyer (805/594-6144) is already involved in monitoring water quality.
- What prompted the Presidential Proclamation?
- Will there be penalties if rocks are damaged?
- How will the rocks be managed? Protected? Enforced?
- What impacts will the management plan have on public uses?
- Consider impacts on fishermen.

B.7.0 Monterey Scoping Meeting

Table B.7-1. Monterey Public Scoping Meeting

Monterey, California September 4, Wednesday, 7-9 P.M. Stanford University Hopkins Marine Station Lecture Hall	
Meeting Staff	
Name & Position	Organization & Office Location
Rick Hanks, CCNM Manager	CCNM, Monterey, CA
George Hill, Assistant Hollister Field Office (HFO) Manager	BLM, Hollister, CA
Larry Mercer, Central California Public Affairs Officer	BLM, Bakersfield, CA
Erik Zaborsky, HFO Archaeologist	BLM, Hollister, CA
Paul Reilly, Marine Region Fisheries Biologist	CDFG, Monterey, CA
Mike Rushton, Senior Vice President	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Trevor Burwell, Natural Resources Planner	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Ingrid Norgaard, Community Affairs Specialist	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Karen Molinari, Community Affairs Specialist	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Public Attendees	
Name & Organization (if provided)	City
Bill Douros, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	Monterey, CA
Les Jackson	Carmel, CA
Jud Vandever, Friends of the Sea Otter	Carmel, CA
George Leonard, Monterey Bay Aquarium	Monterey, CA
Don Ingraham, Friends of the Sea Otter	Monterey, CA
Judy Lewis	Carmel, CA
Leland Lewis	Carmel, CA
Shirley Sparling	Pacific Grove, CA
Hebard Rosen	Monterey, CA
Michael Machado	Carmel, CA
Total Public Attendance: 10	

B.7.1 Monterey Public Comment Summary

- Start educating young audiences.
- Concern over low-flying planes and personal watercraft impacts.

- Develop a coordinated effort related to managing tide pools and associated rocks.
- Capture and record local residents' knowledge of marine and coastal resources.
- Develop a research and monitoring program to track changes, trends, and management needs.
- Consider opportunities for creative funding sources (e.g., name or adopt-a-rock programs).
- Contact diver groups and organizations to learn more about uses and traditional names.
- Anticipate growing access issues.
- Concern about integrating management and protective measures with other jurisdictions.
- Perform outreach through the various aquariums in California.
- Contact the various maritime museums regarding shipwrecks associated with the CCNM.
- Develop partnerships for cost effectiveness.

B.7.2 Monterey Comment Record

- Does the BLM have dedicated funding for implementation, public education, management, monitoring, research, and enforcement?
- Were there any regulations proposed with the original Presidential Proclamation?
- Are the rocks mapped? Is this information available to the public?
- Is there a size limit to the rocks included in the monument? 11,507 seems like a low number.
- Historically, not much attention has been paid to these sites.
- Management plans for local parks include information on the historical and cultural significance of these rocks.
- Are the rocks GIS plotted?
- USFWS has bird surveys.
- How will the public be notified if areas become restricted?
- Sea palms are harvested in the area.
- Important to start public education in schools for young audiences.
- Concern over rock picking, abalone, mud slide impacts, squid fishing.

- A creative funding source would be to offer naming opportunities for the rocks.
- NASA shuttle mapped the coast in early 1990s – may want to get that information.
- May want to contact Bay Area Divers Association for information on diving.
- How will submerged reefs be treated?
- How will public access issues be treated (i.e., flying helicopters over rocks)?
- If necessary, how will road reconstruction be dealt with (i.e., mudslide on Hwy. 1)?
- How will BLM work with organizations responsible for managing tide pools?
- Will there ever be an entrance fee for the CCNM?
- DFG has published two atlases regarding the birds and mammals on the rocks.
- Important to be aware of access provided by personal watercraft.
- Access by people is a growing issue – CCNM should pay attention to it and anticipate it when possible.
- Sea stacks at Bixby may be southernmost nesting spot for common murres.
- Local knowledge of residents should be captured/recorded especially for pinnipeds.
- Will a research and monitoring program to track changes, trends, and management needs be incorporated into the plan?
- Question is how to integrate management and protective measures with other jurisdictions?
- Ventana Wilderness Society Big Sur Ornithology Lab – Craig Hohenberger, Director.
- How do you do outreach for the entire state?
- Partnerships will be required for cost effectiveness.
- Review existing FAA rules and regulations for flights over coast. FAA could be a vehicle for education, distributing information.
- Have biologists reviewed overflight rules for adequacy?
- Harry Carter, Senior Biologist at USFWS in Dixon has information on overflight issues, experiences.
- Point Lobos has existing overflight rules, as well as Año Nuevo, Anacapa, but FAA challenged their jurisdiction.
- Can do outreach through aquaria – education, information, protection messages.
- Rocks and islands have dynamic geomorphic history (and future).

- Scuba diving organizations, dive shops have outreach infrastructure – divers have just about the only access to many rocks.
- Square Black Rock near Black Creek, no longer square or black (i.e., of dynamic geology).
- Who is responsible for naming and cataloging the rocks? The local Monterey County placename book has many names for rocks.
- Jeff Norman, Big Sur historian/biologist, has local knowledge of coast resources, local names.
- Each county has a placename book; local historical societies may be other resources.
- Does BLM have responsibility for shipwrecks? Should connect with maritime museums.
- Recommend calling directors at each aquarium to get contact information and to coordinate outreach efforts.
- Many people do not know about CCNM so BLM may not receive many public comments or questions.
- A videotape of scoping meeting in Monterey will be available for public access channels.
- NMS just went through scoping, so there may be “scoping fatigue.”
- Will the BLM or the contractors write the plan?

B.8.0 San Francisco Scoping Meeting

Table B.8-1. San Francisco Public Scoping Meeting

San Francisco, California September 5, Thursday, 7-9 P.M. Golden Gate Room, Fort Mason Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area	
Meeting Staff	
Name & Position	Organization & Office Location
Rick Hanks, CCNM Manager	CCNM, Monterey, CA
Rich Burns, Ukiah Field Office Manager	BLM, Ukiah, CA
Jeff Fontana, Northern California Public Affairs Officer	BLM, Susanville, CA
Sara Peterson, Marine Region Fisheries Biologist	CDFG, Belmont, CA
Jim Barry, Natural Resources Division Senior Ecologist	CDPR, Sacramento, CA
Mike Rushton, Senior Vice President	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Ingrid Norgaard, Community Affairs Specialist	Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
Ron LeValley, Senior Biologist	Mad River Biologists, McKinleyville, CA
Bob Garrison, Tourism Specialist	Nature Tourism Planning, Sacramento, CA

Public Attendees	
Name & Organization (if provided)	City
Rich Weideman, NPS-GGNRA	San Francisco, CA
Joelle Buffa, FWS-SFBNWR	Newark, CA
Gerry McChesney, FWS-SFBNWR	Newark, CA
Stephanie Burkhardt, USCG	Alameda, CA
Charlene McAllister	Little River, CA
Lisa Garrison	Sacramento, CA
Bern Smith, Landsmiths	El Granada, CA
Victoria Seidman, CDPR	San Francisco, CA
Ed W. Regan	San Francisco, CA
Ruth Howell, Gulf of Farallons National Marine Sanctuary	San Francisco, CA
Erin Simmons, Oceana	San Francisco, CA
Total Public Attendance: 11	

B.8.1 San Francisco Public Comment Summary

- Concern over noise and other disturbances to pinnipeds and bird populations.
- Coordinate enforcement activities/strategies, including assistance from U.S. Coast Guard.
- Develop consistent signage with partners for public education and resource protection, including tidepool areas.
- Develop research protocols and coordinate with research institutions.
- Define and clarify management jurisdictions and maintain consistency regarding boundaries and buffers.
- Develop a public education plan.
- Identify and consider the historical significance of the rocks.
- Consider CCNM's role in assisting with future seabird research and monitoring, including annual aerial counts and filling the gaps.
- Consider all marine life included in the CCNM, not just seabirds and pinnipeds.

B.8.2 San Francisco Comment Record

- Has the CCNM considered running a railway along the coast? And a highway?

- Define roles of DFG and CDPR
- Does the CCNM extend up vertically?
- What are some of the current recreational uses? Current threats?
- Where does DFG jurisdiction come in?
- What is the staffing of the CCNM?
- Are parks considered part of the monument?
- Use of jet skis for rescue should not be allowed (Surfrider and other commercial entities currently use them).
- Concern over disturbance to mammals and birds caused by low overflight; BLM and USFWS should get the word out to mitigate the overflight disturbances.
- Murre Project funding – can BLM partner to assist with future murre research? Assist with annual aerial (overflight) research?
- Could transportation increases along the coast affect the habitat?
- What actions are not allowed according to the Presidential Proclamation?
- Coast Guard is moving to a more environmental approach; keep informed – don't want to be left out of the loop.
- Coast Guard to assist with enforcement activities.
- Keep consistent with regards to boundaries/buffers around rocks and islands.
- Identify places along the coast where the Coast Guard has jurisdiction.
- Coast Guard maintenance activities should be scheduled in a way to best protect murre habitat.
- Fitzgerald Marine Reserve – busloads of kids invade the rocks. Can interpretation/messages be given to schools, parks, and municipalities to educate the public about protection of habitats? Fitzgerald promoted as a place to come to for schools; schools should direct kids/teachers to other places able to accommodate educational needs. Fitzgerald in boundary of the GGNRA; NPS can be another partner at Fitzgerald.
- Put up public outreach signs to inform people about why we need to protect rocks.
- Tidepool educational signs (e.g., Cabrillo and Maui, HI) are ideas for supporting and protecting rocks and islands.
- Can BLM play a role in access issues regarding monument visitation/sightseeing (easements, fee title)?
- Is BLM coordinating research and access to rocks and islands? Who does someone go to first – BLM, State Parks, DFG – if interested in research? Need central coordination point.
- Does BLM have protocol for overseeing research activities?

- Need outreach to research institutions to let them know permits are needed to conduct research activities; notify them about agency protocols.
- Can noise affect marine habitat? Possible to protect these areas from noise caused by low overflights?
- Harvesting of seaweed should be addressed – happens certain times of year.
- Marine life included in the monument area should be considered.
- Who has responsibility for waters below mean high tide?
- The coordination between agencies responsible for management activities will be critical element to the plan.
- Is the historical significance of the rocks being considered?
- NAHC has information available on Native American uses.
- Important for various agencies developing management plans to put their plans into context to help the public understand the various efforts.
- USFWS has annual seabird counts – could assist with funding.
- SEALS has information on human impacts on marine mammal populations.
- Beach Watch may lead into Sea Watch – possible partnership opportunity. Contact Jan Roletto, Gulf of Farallons Sanctuary Office in San Francisco.
- Low-flying aircraft are currently the biggest disturbance to many rocks in the area. Important to do outreach to pilots on impacts; funding of outreach/coordination of efforts will be important (i.e., coordinate with USFWS on development of outreach material).
- Consider developing public outreach plan – Oregon’s is a good example.
- Educating users to explain impacts will be very important – understanding impacts will help the public self-regulate behavior.
- Save Our Shores (S.O.S) on the San Mateo coast does boating education.
- Has there been an increase in use by organized tourist groups? Has this use been tracked? Have these groups been reached out to?
- 1976 California Handbook on Natural Areas of Significance (published by Governor’s OPR) may have useful information.
- Opportunity for research project to study how habitats may be impacted by sea level changes – impacts of global warming.
- Canada goose populations are an issue.
- Increasing popularity of kayaking is becoming an issue. Sara Allen conducted a study and found kayakers significantly impact seal populations.
- Incorporate the resource values of the above-water areas with the planning for the MLPA areas. MLPA areas may restrict harvest or consumptive use, but won’t restrict access that could affect birds.
- Roy Lowe, USFWS trainer for military pilots in Oregon, has outreach program posters in airports, etc.

B.9.0 Scoping Letters

Western Environmental Law Center - Simeon Herskovits, November 1, 2002

- Consider the impacts of water bagging operations at the Gualala and Albion Rivers
- Consider the involvement of the National Park Service in management of the CCNM

Scott Shannon, October 15, 2002

- River otters use the rocks and islands north of Point Reyes
- Preserve the vegetation on and around sea cliffs and sea stacks, as it is used by river otters

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland Office - Maura Naughton, November 1, 2002

- Coordinate CCNM planning with USFWS Seabird Conservation Plan and California Current Marine Bird Adaptive Conservation Plan
- Work with USFWS to update population information for California seabird colonies
- Coordinate to conserve and manage seabirds and their habitats along the west coast

Save Our Shores – Vicki Nichols, October 22, 2002

- Provide long-term protection of habitats and associated species.
- Protect the monument's geologic features.
- Interpret coastal values for public.
- Protect natural, historic, and prehistoric values.
- Do not compromise protection of monument values by promoting awareness, appreciation.
- Intertidal zone ecosystem is nearly extinct and needs protection.

Point Reyes Bird Observatory – Ellie Cohen, October 24, 2002

- Intertidal zone ecosystem is nearly extinct, needs protection.
- Consider innovative management such as access control.
- Consider innovative restoration.
- Protect subtidal habitat, important to mammals and birds.
- Protect avian species at all life stages.
- Protect nesting areas from all forms of disturbance.
- Protect critical marine mammal haulout sites.
- Minimize overflights, light intrusion at night.
- Control sea kayak and personal watercraft encroachment with buffers.
- Acquire private rocks from willing sellers.
- Provide interpretation for effects of public use.
- Manage and monitor research to avoid harm.
- Consider indirect effects.
- Clarify and refine regulations and laws.
- Consider potentially conflicting uses: kelp harvest, energy development, mineral extraction, desalination plants, LNG terminals.
- Address offshore oil and gas extraction ban.
- Address oil spill response.
- Coordinate management and interpretation with MLPA, MLMA, sanctuary plans.
- Document current and historic use trends.
- Develop comprehensive monitoring programs for sensitive wildlife.

Point Arena Lighthouse Keepers, Inc. – Jeff Gales, September 7, 2002

- Develop a coordinated visitor center with Pt. Arena Lighthouse Keepers.
- Interested in collaboration with BLM.

Jennifer Cheddar, October 22, 2002

- Management should closely adhere to proclamation goals.

- No development or resource extraction should be allowed in monument.

Shane Austin, October 21, 2002

- Management should closely adhere to proclamation goals.
- No development in the monument.
- Place interpretation centers in communities, not in resource areas.
- Consider indirect effects; no offshore drilling.
- Manage the CCNM consistent with NLCS goals.

Judie Benton, October 22, 2002

- Adhere to proclamation directives.
- No development in the monument.
- Place interpretation centers in communities, not in resource areas.
- Consider indirect effects – no offshore drilling.
- Manage the CCNM consistent with NLCS goals.

Jaclyn Sporcic, October 21, 2002

- No further development in the monument.
- Protect natural wonders.
- Protect wildlife.

Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors – Janet Beautz, October 23, 2002

- Provide more information on costs of being cooperating agency.

Environmental Defense – Richard Charter and Rod Fujita, October 15, 2002

- Protect valuable intertidal zone as a baseline reference.
- Use novel management – control access.
- Conduct innovative restoration.

- Protect shallow water fish and invertebrates.
- Rocks are refuge for nearshore fish, important fishing area.
- Protect all life cycles of marine birds.
- Protect pinniped haulout sites.
- Protect remnant native plant communities.
- Protect birds and marine mammals from low altitude overflights.
- Establish buffers and exclusion areas for kayakers, personal water craft.
- Acquire private rocks from willing sellers.
- Promote stewardship as interpretive theme.
- Monitor and manage research.
- Protect archaeological and cultural resources.
- Consider indirect effects.
- Clarify and refine current legal and regulatory requirements in monument area.
- Coordinate with marine labs, universities, CDPR, national marine sanctuaries.
- Consider the changing human uses of the monument area: seaweed harvest, energy, mining, oil and gas, diesel, LNG terminals.
- Address offshore oil exploration ban, spill response.
- Use GIS to document values.
- Coordinate with MLPA, MLMA, sanctuaries.
- Document use trends.
- Protect aesthetics.

Ocean Conservancy – Kaitilin Gaffney, October 21, 2002

- Stress resource protection: birds, mammals, fish, invertebrates.
- Evaluate and control presence of invasive species.
- Consider land-based pollution, vessels.
- Control over-fishing, recreational encroachment.
- Preserve baseline monitoring activities.
- Conduct comprehensive resource monitoring – identify partners.
- Coordinate with state and federal resource agencies – NMS, CCC, DFG, NPS, CDPR.

- Conduct baseline monitoring
- Coordinate with MLPA, MLMA, sanctuary plans

The Otter Project – Steve Shimek, October 22, 2002

- Protect birds and mammals.
- Southern sea otters use rocks for haulout, foraging.
- Provide access control.
- Support controlled research “mussel watch.”
- Link CCNM management with MLPA, NMS plans.

Mendocino Coast Audubon Society – Warren Wade, October 17, 2002

- Control public behavior to protect birds – get buffers from literature.
- Support public education.
- Sponsor comprehensive bird survey to update 1980 survey.

U.S. Public Interest Research Group, Gulf States Field Office – Monique Sullivan, October 24, 2002

- Protect natural beauty, endangered species.

Elizabeth Van Dyke, no date

- Don't use coastal resources.
- Preserve for future generations.

William Rogers, no date

- Concerned about opening area to resource extractions.

Marisa Morton, no date

- Monument provides essential fueling and nesting habitat.

- Opposes resource extraction.

Joel Bergner, no date

- Concerned about resource extraction.
- Protect resources, endangered species.

San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors – Shirley Bianchi, October 23, 2003

- Requests cooperating agency status.

Humboldt County Board of Supervisors – Jimmy Smith, October 15, 2003

- Needs more information to determine interest in cooperating agency status.

Ursula Jones, October 16, 2002

- Concerned about water bag project – offshore structures.
- Concerned about jet skis and rock climbers.

Sierra Club California/Nevada Regional Wilderness Committee – Vicky Hoover, October 25, 2002

- Provide maximum protection of natural resources.
- Retain present wilderness values.
- Retain intertidal habitat as reference habitat.
- Preserve habitats to serve as baseline to gauge success of restoration.
- Monitor research to ensure no harm.
- Protect all life stages of birds, mammals.
- Protect remnant plant communities.
- Control recreational access if necessary.
- Acquire private rocks from willing sellers.

- Provide public education and interpretation at small visitor centers – joint with sanctuaries, others.
- Consider effects on adjacent waters – more controls on oil and gas.
- Protect visual values.
- Inventory, protect, monitor archaeological and prehistoric sites.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Complex – Margaret Kolar, October 25, 2002

- The CCNM offers a great opportunity for interagency cooperation.
- The CCNM plan should identify a need for updated, comprehensive surveys of seabirds along the California coast.
- USFWS would appreciate help in counts from aerial photos and funding future surveys.
- Reduce bird disturbance from aircraft, boats, other human activity through minimum overflight heights, seasonal exclusions, permitting of access.
- Coordinate with existing public outreach activities and fund new outreach programs.
- Coordinate with the Farallon NWR comprehensive conservation planning effort in 2003.

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
1	1	REC	Should strive to maintain quality of recreation experience.
2	0	REC	Contact: Force Ten kayaks and Department of Boating and Waterways.
3	2	ENF	How will the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) enforce the plan? Concern over interagency jurisdiction.
4	2	ENF	Increased use of rocks will challenge agencies' management of resources.
5	0	RMP	Need to recognize long history of this management process.
6	2	LINKS	BLM should investigate opportunity to coordinate with Oregon.
7	2	PPR	Concern for private property rights – could BLM acquire land from willing sellers? Will the California Coastal National Monument (CCNM) affect how private landowners can use adjacent land?
8	1	INT	Develop key interpretive themes – should coordinate with other agencies; include both general and local themes – will need to be site-specific, depending on level of interest in recreation versus conservation
9	1	BIO	Ensure plants are included in habitat considerations. Need to study and protect plant communities from invasive species. Shouldn't prohibit use of herbicides. Consider performing botany surveys.
10	1	CULT	Archeological/cultural/prehistoric resources need to be surveyed and documented. There are several active tribes that should be contacted.
11	1	CULT	Will CCNM impact the ongoing use of resources by Native American tribes?
12	2	RES	Need to preserve opportunities for scientific research, including collection of documents.
13	1	COMM	Will local communities have their traditions impacted (i.e. Trinidad, July 4th celebration)?
14	2	ENF	Plan must be realistic and implementable.
15	1	COMM	Will plan benefit local communities? Will it provide economic viability?

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
16	2	LINKS	Consider partnering with non-profit organizations to generate funds.
17	2	SPEC	A wilderness designation is desired by the environmental community.
18	1	INDIRECT	How will the CCNM be protected from offshore gas drilling?
19	2	ENF	How will seaweed harvesting be handled?
20	1	INDIRECT	Has water towing been considered?
21	1	INDIRECT	Plan should consider indirect effects.
22	2	ENF	Need to clarify current regulations/laws that protect coastal regions.
23	2	ENF	Are there regulations that guide management of national monuments?
24	2	JUR	Ask Bodega Laboratory Marine Reserve about boundaries and regulations.
25	1	ACCESS	Public access is a concern – want to protect monument from human disturbances.
26	2	INT	Important to coordinate the interpretive elements of CCNM.
27	0	RES	Marine Research Labs: UC Irvine, UC Santa Barbara, UC Santa Cruz, UC San Diego, UC Los Angeles (interpretive center), Humboldt State, San Diego State, USC, Moss Landing, Sea World, MBARI, PRBO, MMC, CAS, LB AOP, Oakland Museum (interpretive center, starting Marine Lab), Cabrillo Museum in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara Natural History Museum.
28	2	RES	It will be important to keep good record of data collection.
29	0	RES	Rocks provide great opportunity to study marine ecology. The areas are so untouched, they provide baseline data repositories.
30	2	ENF	How do you manage the entire system? Birds and mammals all use water.
31	2	ENF	California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) concerns are mostly in the water, not above “mean high tide.”

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
32	2	SPEC DES	Bird Rock is a proposed Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) site; has bird population that may need protection. There is occasional human interaction now; abalone diving in the area.
33	1	INDIRECT	Impacts to birds could come from oil, human disturbances, personal watercraft.
34	1	BIO	Important to preserve the rocks, but also to protect and preserve the birds and animals that use them.
35	0	RMP	How do you make this process clear to the public? How do you explain what we're trying to do?
36	0	RMP	Need to communicate to the public that this process is not about fish.
37	1	ACCESS	Will access be prohibited?
38	0	JUR	Have the rocks been numbered/inventoried?
39	0	REC	Has a list been compiled highlighting all potential recreation uses?
40	1	CULT	Sea bird eggs are prized by some cultures.
41	1	ACCESS	Human uses continue to change.
42	1	INDIRECT	Off-shore marine terminals, anchor points, desalination plants are all potential issues to take into consideration.
43	0	BIO	Has there been any biological surveys done on the rocks?
44	0	RMP	Three potentially helpful GIS tools include: Channel Islands, NOAA Monterey Bay, Farallon Islands Sanctuary.
45	2	RES	Consider making list available of potential graduate projects.
46	1	ACCESS	Does BLM have information on use trends? General access information, number of visitors for more popular areas, etc.?
47	1	BIO	Seaweed harvesters on the coast may impact targeted species.
48	1	RMP	Will the Resource Management Plan (RMP)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) include a range of alternatives?
49	0	INT	The Farallon Sanctuary is looking into kiosks as a new way to introduce interpretive tools.

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
50	2	LINKS	Important to tie CCNM and other management efforts together through public education (MLPA, Marine Sanctuary Plans, etc.)
51	2	INT	Currently, there are no local interpretive facilities to help the public learn about the area.
52	2	LINKS	Consider potential partnership with Sea Ranch homeowners.
53	1	ACCESS	Access is a concern – increased recreational use is affecting wildlife. Affects on flora due to human access.
54	0	LINKS	Navarro Estuary and rocks – there is a 12-year photo survey.
55	0	LINKS	Great resources in the local community. Residents have a lot of environmental knowledge.
56	1	ACCESS	Seaweed harvesting for 20+ years, mostly at Elk State Beach, www.seaweed.net
57	1	VRM	Scenic values – water bags would affect scenic values – transport, anchoring, mooring. If water bags break and wrap around rocks - what is BLM's policy on this potential impact?
58	0	INDIRECT	David Colfax, County Supervisor – 3 anchor points.
59	0	INDIRECT	www.Gualalalriver.org – water bag info.
60	1	VRM	Sea Ranch opinions: 1. Preserve views.
61	1	ACCESS	Sea Ranch opinions: 2. Access is increasing (kayaking, etc.)
62	1	ACCESS	Increased access and use may affect CCNM and local communities - kayaking, abalone diving, use of rocks during harvesting.
63	2	ENF	Concerned about enforcement – illegal fishing, lack of offices available with CDFG.
64	2	ENF	Monitoring and enforcement are critical issues.
65	2	LINKS	Sea Ranch has docents, mostly for seals. Docents may partner with CCNM.
66	1	BIO	Navarro River estuary closure has reduced habitat and preserving habitat for harbor seals. CCNM habitat may then be more critical habitat.
67	1	ACCESS	Sea palm, June-Sept., harvested from rocks.

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
68	1	RECREATION	Rock climbing potential on rocks.
69	1	INDIRECT	Commercial fishing in spawning beds near-shore; live fishing industry may be impacted.
70	1	INDIRECT	Helicopters flying over or landing on CCONM may directly affect resources.
71	1	BIO	Popularity of CCONM may increase, so conservation/education/preservation has to keep pace.
72	2	PPR	Affects on individual homeowners when providing access nodes/pull-outs.
73	0	RMP	Provide the public with list of agency and contractor staff – web/mail contact information.
74	0	RMP	Why an RMP? It should just be left alone.
75	0	RMP	RMP in place to protect resources? Plan designed for affects, uses, enforcement, education, research.
76	2	RES	Regarding research – what is BLM's goal? What types of research topics are being considered?
77	1	INDIRECT	Do not support oil drilling.
78	0	CULT	Historically, a wharf connected rocks, landings had ownership of rocks.
79	0	JUR	Historically, landings had ownership of rocks.
80	0	REC	Contact Force Ten sea kayakers.
81	1	INDIRECT	Local fishing happens year-round. How close can the fishermen get to the rocks?
82	1	INDIRECT	Does abalone diving have impacts?
83	1	COMM	How will increased publicity impact traffic patterns? Will it cause hazards?
84	1	ACCESS	Balance access with conservation.
85	0	REC	Contact Coast Walk (Sebastapol).
86	2	SPEC DES	Why did the Wilderness Designation fail?

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
87	0	RMP	Will the purpose of the RMP be to increase visitors?
88	0	RMP	Why do you need an EIS?
89	0	RMP	Will there be a draft hearing in Elk?
90	0	RMP	What controversies do you foresee?
91	2	BIO	Is collecting seaweed regulated?
92	2	INDIRECT	Will the monument impact fishing access? Any impacts to sport fishing?
93	2	JUR	How does "mean high tide" relate to low tides?
94	2	ENF	Will DFG remain in control of waters?
95	2	LINKS	Why isn't State Lands Commission a partner?
96	0	RMP	What is in the Plan?
97	2	INDIRECT	Recreational fishing – how will the monument affect current regulations?
98	2	ENF	Commercial fishing – need to have coordination between State Parks and Fish & Game regarding regulations and enforcement (i.e. live catch near shore, shellfish, muscles and sea vegetable harvesting).
99	3	INDIRECT	What's the point of the monument? Will it protect the waters from oil exploration?
100	2	ACCESS	Does BLM have eminent domain? Beach access? New access thru willing sellers?
101	1	COMM	Don't really care to have lots more people here – may impact rural feel of this town.
102	0	COMM	"I live here because it's rural."
103	2	LINKS	Is there an ability to have public involved with regulations and resource management?
104	2	LINKS	Need to have consistent policies so users aren't confused.
105	1	INDIRECT	If water is taken, the ecosystem will be impacted.

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
106	1	COMM	Tourism is complex – affects economic development and has impacts – community should have input on how the monument will be publicized.
107	1	COMM	Community members have made conscious decisions/sacrifices to live here and we don't want to see it adversely affected.
108	2	LINKS	Consider potential partnership with Pt. Arena Lighthouse.
109	0	ENF	BLM has a bad reputation via mineral/mining; skeptical of BLM.
110	1	ACCESS	Increased access is a concern.
111	2	LINKS	Local visitor center could handle and disperse monument information.
112	3	INDIRECT	No offshore drilling – monument goals and policies should support no drilling.
113	1	COMM	Concerned over increased traffic.
114	3	ENF	Oppose day use fees.
115	2	ENF	Local state park ranger needs boat to patrol area.
116	2	ENF	Will there be a staff increase?
117	0	COMM	Request that telephone pole gets moved – move to Coffey's Cove.
118	2	ENF	Keep the status quo.
119	0	COMM	We live here because we love the beaches.
120	0	BIO	Love to view/appreciate the river otters.
121	1	INDIRECT	Off-shore drilling and the possibility of its reinvigoration is a big concern.
122	2	ENF	No more implementation is needed.
123	0	RMP	For strong ideals, recommend reading "Walden Pond."
124	0	LINKS	Are surfers being represented in this process?

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
125	1	CULT	Native American community needs to be approached.
126	0	BIO	Love to watch birds and sea mammals from the bluffs.
127	1	COMM	Not interested in generating large numbers of visitors.
128	2	INT	Who decides on the interpretation tools used? Language on the signs needs to be written carefully – language implies ownership.
129	2	INT	Possible to produce publications describing different sections of the coast?
130	1	BIO	Problem arises when people impact resources.
131	1	ACCESS	Consider that human beings are sea mammals too.
132	0	RMP	What is the BLM really trying to accomplish?
133	2	ENF	What if we suggest you do nothing?
134	1	BIO	Concerned about preserving air quality, vegetation.
135	2	COMM	Local/regional focus is key.
136	0	BIO	Sitka spruce grows only on rocks here.
137	2	JUR	Clarify how close to shore the rocks are (i.e. how accessible rocks are to public use at low tide and how management may impact those uses – clarify the jurisdictions.
138	2	ENF	Management is unnecessary. Rocks are landmarks. Concerned that regulation will restrict current uses.
139	1	BIO	Increased tourism over the years may be impacting bird and marine mammal populations. Recommend public education on these resources.
140	2	INT	Recommend public education on bird and marine mammal populations.
141	1	BIO	Abalone divers hit rocks.
142	2	ENF	Will CCNM prohibit piers from connecting to rocks?
143	1	COMM	Will CCNM impact tourism to St. George's Reef?

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
144	2	BIO	Recommend long-term studies on bird and marine mammal populations.
145	1	BIO	Brown Pelicans use rocks.
146	0	LINKS	Contact UCD representative in Crescent City (Dr. Anderson), Tsuari representatives, Chuck Snell (intertidal expert).
147	0	LINKS	Coordinate with HSU Marine Laboratory and graduate students.
148	0	LINKS	Coordinate with Ned Simmons, local historian at Trinidad Museum.
149	1	INDIRECT	Crab fishing, whale watching, party boats and kayaking are popular recreational activities.
150	0	LINKS	Contact Lowell at Northwest kayaking.
151	1	ACCESS	Trail access is a concern. The city is responsible for maintaining the trails and the Native Americans would like to reduce public access.
152	2	LINKS	Consider cooperative funding of education/interpretation (BLM with the Trinidad Museum).
153	1	INT	Need signage explaining threat of waves.
154	1	INT	Should try to educate people on the result of human impacts.
155	0	COMM	Concerned about lack of local input on plan.
156	1	ACCESS	Concerned about inability to use/swim to or on Camel Rock.
157	0	RMP	Would like to see Presidential Proclamation.
158	1	CULT	Need to contact/involve Native American community.
159	2	LINKS	Establish relationship with Coastal Commission, State Lands Commission.
160	1	ACCESS	Preserve coast environment and keep public access.
161	2	INDIRECT	Use CCNM as a tool to manage/influence indirect impacts.
162	1	VRM	Preserve aesthetics/beauty; rocks increase scenic beauty.

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
163	2	ENF	Minimize new regulations; maximize interagency coordination, protection already exists.
164	0	VRM	Humboldt North Coast Land Trust – love Trinidad and the rocks.
165	1	ENF	County Board of Supervisors – protect resources and beauty; the key may be enforcement; prevent a few from ruining the rocks for us all.
166	1	CULT	Yurok Indians have valid existing rights and traditional uses on rocks
167	1	CULT	BLM should get direct input from tribes and fishermen
168	1	INDIRECT	Sport fishing is a common activity near the rocks, especially in protected coves
169	2	ENF	It is a good idea to just leave the rocks alone
170	2	ENF	Need larger enforcement staff to protect CCNM resources
171	2	INT	Explore public interpretation and education opportunities with CDP&R
172	2	ENF	CDP&R is also a key enforcement partner due to coastal presence
173	1	RES	Review and permit scientific research
174	1	BIO	Important to prevent introduction of exotic species by people on rocks
175	1	COMM	CCNM designation may increase ecotourism
176	1	COMM	Business community would welcome extra business; business growth would be a goal
177	0	RES	CCNM may provide valuable natural history data
178	2	LINKS	Use CCNM as a vehicle to coordinate with other agencies coastal policies and management as a whole
179	2	JUR	Are there rocks within or among the Channel Islands that are included in the monument?
180	2	JUR	Is there a GIS inventory of the rocks that is available to the public?

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
181	2	ENF	Will there be an attempt to secure additional funding?
182	2	ENF	Is competition for land/air space an issue?
183	1	ACCESS	What actions are you protecting the rocks from?
184	1	BIO	Is there an inventory of biological resources? That information would be very informative.
185	0	ENF	Is there an inventory of past military bombing areas?
186	1	BIO	Concern over conflicts with special status species and military actions
187	1	BIO	Military is concerned about decrease in mission – need to identify current/existing uses of offshore and adjacent areas; understand direct and indirect effect of those uses
188	0	LINKS	Department of Defense recently completed an Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (San Clemente, San Nicholas, San Miguel areas and on-shore facilities). Contact: Dr. Gary White, NPS.
189	0	LINKS	EIS completed for Point Mugu; Fort Hunter-Liggett INRMP (for offshore rocks)
190	2	JUR	Does CCONM include rocks offshore of the islands (i.e. Catalina Island)?
191	0	INDIRECT	Recreation uses in the area include scuba diving, fishing, kayaking, boating, abalone diving, private and commercially guided trips
192	2	ENF	How will enforcement be handled? CDF&G wardens, Coast Guard, City of San Diego, volunteer stewards?
193	2	JUR	Need to investigate status of rocks connected to the mainland (i.e. Whaler Rock at Crescent City)
194	1	GEO	Consider geomorphic variability – sediment/sand accumulation, degradation, faulting uplift
195	2	LINKS	Consider management tools to coordinate and share data; develop agreements on data sharing and data use
196	1	RMP	Does NEPA apply beyond three nautical miles? Series of NEPA documents applied to OCS

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
197	0	RMP	Would like access to GIS database containing resources and ownership information
198	0	RMP	What is the adequacy of the existing data? Is there enough to write a meaningful RMP?
199	0	RMP	RMP will be a working document and new information will be incorporated as it becomes available. RMP should last approximately 10 years
200	2	BIO	Important to consider the CCNM in an ecosystem context
201	2	RMP	Does the RMP trigger Coastal Zone Management Act compliance? The California Coastal Act? The plan should consider consistency with the California Coastal Commission policies, including local coastal plans
202	2	RMP	According to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, RMPs need to be consistent with local plans
203	0	RMP	Other groups to contact in area include San Diego Council of Divers, Catalina Conservancy, Vandenberg Air Force Base (confirm ownership, uses, resources), Baykeeper, Coastwatch, Environmental Health Coalition, Harborkeeper, Surfrider Foundation, Audubon Society
204	2	LINKS	Need to make sure the plan incorporates military concerns/operations
205	2	LINKS	Get the Coast Guard involved in process
206	0	BIO	Sport fishing organizations may have useful information (CDFG has list of organizations). United Anglers Association and Sportfishing Association of CA are the two major groups
207	2	ENF	Need to identify where the military operates (land, air uses) and make sure these specifics get incorporated into the plan. Military representatives (Steve Huber) can help identify these locations
208	1	INDIRECT	In-flight military operations (passes) may be more of an issue than "use"
209	2	ENF	Images of GIS layers on the CCNM web site would be a useful tool for the public and military
210	0	LINKS	Vandenberg Air Force Base may have database on resources; Camp Pendleton has information on shore birds, but no rocks or off-shore species

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
211	0	LINKS	As with the MLPA, it is likely that the armed forces will give one coordinated response to the CCNM. CCNM and MLPA response likely to be very similar
212	0	BIO	Military typically goes to the regulatory agencies for resource information
213	1	ACCESS	The Coastal Commission is concerned about protecting and promoting access – this may become an issue for the CCNM
214	2	ENF	MLPA deals with discreet areas, but could be potential opportunities to overlap with CCNM
215	2	ENF	BLM may consider giving the CCNM over to the state to manage – may be easier
216	2	ENF	Who will be responsible for enforcing plan? Could an MOU with the city be developed to cover above mean high tide?
217	2	ENF	Are there funding sources available?
218	0	RMP	Who approves the Final Plan?
219	0	JUR	Do the rocks in the CCNM, incorporate all the rocks along the coast?
220	2	BIO	By not protecting fish under the rocks, are we creating a problem with the seals/sea lions?
221	0	BIO	Need to look at the system as a whole
222	3	INDIRECT	How will sonar testing by the Navy be incorporated into the plan?
223	2	ENF	Will you have enough personnel to cover 11,000+ rocks?
224	1	BIO	Problem example – concrete platform to Goff Rock allows human access to island. Sea lions, birds have left. Will wildlife return if access is removed?
225	0	ENF	Generate list of CCNM rocks in Laguna Beach to help beach stewards.
226	0	INT	Lack of awareness of the rocks, preservation, sensitive resources.
227	2	ENF	City of Laguna Beach lifeguards have primary responsibility for enforcement of protections. Seeking funding for vessel.

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
228	1	CULT	Valid existing rights/uses of historic structures need to be investigated. Investigate effects/benefits of structure removal
229	2	BIO	What is biological integrity of CCNM?
230	1	INDIRECT	What are the biological impacts of squid boats with lights?
231	2	INDIRECT	What underwater protections are required to protect birds and mammals?
232	1	INDIRECT	Evaluate indirect, ecosystem-level impacts to sea birds and marine mammals that use the CCNM
233	1	BIO	Monthly CDFG data on principal haul out sites. Review data to find correlations between preservation, use, and human contact.
234	0	INDIRECT	Commercial squid harvests/populations – data at San Pablo Marine Institute
235	1	INDIRECT	Squid harvesting increasing; squid are a key prey for marine mammals
236	2	INT	Provide markers/buoys/signs to increase awareness/sensitivity
237	0	INT	Existing parks and overlooks are great places for interpretive/educational signs
238	0	INT	Orange County developing a universal “marine protected area” - John Lowengrubb, Marine Life Protection Committee
239	0	INT	Universal sign will “brand” monument so it is more easily recognizable/understood
240	2	INT	Volunteer docents to help with enforcement and education; put new stand at Rockpile.
241	2	INT	Environmental education is very popular – should do outreach to schools. Resource - Ocean Institute
242	2	BIO	“Reporters” in local cities; locally knowledgeable people with long-term observations; should coordinate with empirical data collection, standardize methods
243	1	LINKS	CCNM should coordinate data collection, sharing, aggregation, interpretation
244	0	BIO	Red and black abalone are gone; brown pelican has recovered, less kelp today

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
245	1	INDIRECT	Water pollution/runoff can adversely affect resources
246	0	BIO	Steven Murry, CSU Fullerton - long-term studies of intertidal ecosystem
247	1	ACCESS	Very large number of users on rocks/tide pools
248	2	INT	Signage needs to be visual due to many non-English speakers; new ethnic groups bring different eating/harvesting practices
249	1	CULT	Consider importance of rocks to Native Americans; Goff Island was a traditionally used area
250	0	LINKS	Can bird surveys coordinate with Audubon?
251	0	LINKS	Laguna Beach has "vision process." Ocean Laguna focusing on the "blue belt" – currently working on developing plan and mission.
252	1	ENF	Seal and Bird Rock protected now by the city, but still have issues with the public using the rocks. It's a good thing what the CCNM is doing.
253	2	ENF	Enforcement is an issue. Education will be important to assist with enforcement
254	0	REC	Divers and kayakers are active in the area
255	0	INT	There are good opportunities for signage in Laguna Beach area
256	2	ENF	Consistency will be important – need to sort out which agencies are responsible for enforcement
257	2	LINKS	MLPA has many different organizations/groups involved in their process – probably a good place to get information. Coordination with MLPA actions will be important.
258	0	RMP	There appears to be a very low awareness of the CCNM demonstrated by the fact that many CDFG staff were unaware of its existence.
259	2	INDIRECT	Not a lot of rocks in Newport, but the area is a big polluter. Will BLM be responsible for tracking water quality?
260	1	INDIRECT	If the ocean is contaminated or polluted, will BLM be responsible for protecting the rocks from that polluted water?

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
261	2	ENF	Could the plan provide recommendations to other agencies with management responsibilities near to the monument?
262	2	INT	Signage along the coast will help to educate the public (e.g. Surfrider signage in Santa Cruz) - doesn't seem like many people are aware of the monument's existence
263	0	RMP	Name of the monument implies one specific area, an individual place; hard to visualize
264	0	JUR	Are rocks off San Clemente/Catalina included in the monument? Does the 12-mile zone include these rocks? There are 5 or 6 rocks off Catalina that should be investigated for ownership
265	0	LINKS	Friends of Irvine Coast is an active organization and would likely be interested in this process
266	0	REC	Beaches in Laguna area see about 3 million people per year – Laguna lifeguards keep track of this information as well as enforcement contacts
267	0	ACCESS	www.USLA.org has public access information; Dave Kiff, Assistant City Manager for Newport, is also a good source of information
268	0	REC	Offseason activities include kayaking and diving; Laguna Sea Sports would be a good source of information
269	0	REC	www.PADI.com - diving association
270	0	LINKS	Contact Kristin Valette regarding project "AWARE"
271	1	INDIRECT	Concern over recreation uses – hang gliding, wind surfing, and potential impacts on birds
272	0	RMP	Public may lack awareness of CCNM; may be problematic for the preparation and review of RMP
273	0	RMP	Identify existing values that need to be managed
274	2	ENF	How to manage/balance between values and uses?
275	0	RMP	Does BLM know how public values the CCNM? If unknown, it's problematic. Need to know values to manage them.
276	2	ENF	Existing rules and regulations need to be known and publicized, especially protection of biota.

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
277	2	ENF	Need to know what (if any) ground rules are already in existence
278	2	INDIRECT	Concern over access restrictions for boating, surfboards, kayaks and other recreation activities
279	0	ENF	CCNM management jurisdiction needs to be verified, and coordination of management responsibilities clarified
280	0	JUR	Ownership of Richardson and Wilson Rock and other rocks off Channel Islands need to be confirmed
281	0	RMP	Public should have access to CCNM managers and resource database
282	2	LINKS	Need to clarify CCNM relationship with National Marine Sanctuaries
283	0	BIO	Any studies of biological trends, degradation?
284	0	RMP	What is the cost of the RMP plan and process?
285	1	INDIRECT	Native Americans have long-used rocks. Now people are using radio-controlled airplanes, motorized equipment; new technologies may cause impacts
286	2	INDIRECTG	Can motorized equipment be banned?
287	2	ENF	Important to have new policies for new uses and new technologies
288	2	INDIRECT	Para-gliding, kite boarding are becoming popular activities
289	1	ACCESS	People use offshore rocks to stand on and fish from; boat fishing and fishing from the shore is popular
290	2	ENF	Department of Navy concerned about any proposal that would restrict training, traditional uses. Also need to verify ownership, reserved for military purposes.
291	2	SPEC DES	Wilderness Act designation possible?
292	2	ENF	Enforcement of existing laws is lacking
293	2	ENF	Will maps be clarified to show CCNM around Channel Islands?
294	0	REC	May want to contact Fullsail Windsurfing Club, Paddlesports (company tours), local Santa Barbara Soaring Association

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
295	1	INT	In order to educate the public, need to explain what a National Monument is, and what it is not, in terms of public uses.
296	0	RMP	Will alternatives focus on regulations?
297	2	INDIRECT	Vandenberg Air Force Base is an information resource for the rocks. Will continuing to fly over them be a problem?
298	2	INDIRECT	Should contact Coast Guard
299	1	CULT	Vandenberg has a historical site on the rocks (off of Honda Pt.)
300	0	LINKS	Gaviota National Seashore Study
301	2	LINKS	Torch oil legal settlement – money for restoration, birds, etc.
302	0	RMP	Channel Island – Marine Sanctuary boundary
303	0	RMP	Central Coast Sanctuary – trying to expand
304	0	LINKS	Morro Bay Greenbelt Alliance – National Estuary office – contact Mike Multari 805-772-3834 (Steve Larson of BLM Bakersfield office is aware of the Alliance)
305	0	INDIRECT	Water pollution/quality contact: Julia Dyer (805-594-6144) is already involved in monitoring water quality
306	0	RMP	What prompted the Presidential Proclamation?
307	2	ENF	Will there be penalties if rocks are damaged?
308	2	ENF	How will the rocks be managed? Protected? Enforced?
309	1	REC	What impacts will the management plan have on public uses?
310	1	COMM	Consider impacts to fishermen
311	0	ENF	Does the BLM have dedicated funding for implementation, public education, management, monitoring, research, and enforcement?
312	2	ENF	Were there any regulations proposed with the original Presidential Proclamation?

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
313	0	RMP	Are the rocks mapped? Is this information available to the public?
314	0	RMP	Is there a size limit to the rocks included in the monument? 11,507 seems like a low number
315	2	ENF	Historically, not much attention has been paid to these sites
316	1	CULT	Management plans for local parks include information on the historical and cultural significance of these rocks
317	0	RMP	Are the rocks GIS plotted?
318	0	BIO	USFWS has bird surveys
319	2	ENF	How will the public be notified if areas become restricted?
320	0	COMM	Sea palms are harvested in the area
321	1	INT	Important to start public education in schools for young audiences
322	2	INDIRECT	Concern over rock picking abalone, mud slide impacts, squid fishing
323	1	LINKS	A creative funding source would be to offer naming opportunities for the rocks
324	0	RMP	NASA shuttle mapped the coast in early 1990s – may want to get that information
325	0	RMP	May want to contact Bay Area Divers Association for information on diving
326	0	JUR	How will submerged reefs be treated?
327	1	ACCESS	How will public access issues be treated (i.e. flying helicopters over rocks)?
328	1	GEO	If necessary, how will road reconstruction be dealt with (i.e. mudslide on Hwy. 1)?
329	1	LINKS	How will the BLM work with organizations responsible for managing tide pools?
330	1	ENF	Will there ever be an entrance fee for the CCONM?
331	0	BIO	CDFG has published 2 atlases regarding the birds and mammals on the rocks

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
332	1	ACCESS	Important to be aware of access provided by personal watercraft.
333	1	ACCESS	Access by people is a growing issue – CCNM should pay attention to it and anticipate it when possible
334	1	BIO	Sea stacks at Bixby may be southern most nesting spot for common murre
335	1	BIO	Local knowledge of residents should be captured/recorded especially for pinnipeds
336	2	ENF	Will a research and monitoring program to track changes, trends, and management needs be incorporated into the plan?
337	2	ENF	Question is how to integrate management and protective measures with other jurisdictions?
338	0	BIO	Ventana Wilderness Society Big Sur Ornithology Lab – Craig Hohenberger, Director
339	0	RMP	How do you do outreach for the entire state?
340	2	ENF	Partnerships will be required for cost effectiveness
341	2	INDIRECT	Review existing FAA rules and regulations for flights over coast. FAA could be a vehicle for education, distributing information
342	1	BIO	Have biologists reviewed over-flight rules for adequacy?
343	0	BIO	Harry Carter, Senior Biologist at USFWS in Dixon has information on over-flight issues, experiences
344	1	BIO	Point Lobos has existing over-flight rules, as well as Ano Nuevo, Anacapa, but FAA challenged their jurisdiction
345	1	INT	Can do outreach through aquaria – education, information, protection messages
346	1	GEO	Rocks and islands have dynamic geomorphic history (and future).
347	1	INT	Scuba diving organizations, dive shops have outreach infrastructure
348	1	ACCESS	Scuba divers have just about the only access to many rocks
349	0	GEO	Square Black Rock near Black Creek, no longer square or black (e.g. of dynamic geology)

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
350	0	RMP	Who is responsible for naming and cataloging the rocks? The local Monterey County placename book has many names for rocks
351	1	CULT	Jeff Norman, Big Sur historian/biologist, has local knowledge of coast resources, local names
352	0	CULT	Each county has a placename book; local historical societies may be other resources
353	0	CULT	Does BLM have responsibility for shipwrecks? Should connect with maritime museums
354	1	INT	Recommend calling directors at each aquarium to get contact information and to coordinate outreach efforts
355	0	RMP	Many people do not know about CCNM so BLM may not receive many public comments or questions
356	0	RMP	A videotape of scoping meeting in Monterey will be available for public access channels
357	0	RMP	NMS just went through scoping, so there may be "scoping fatigue"
358	0	RMP	Will the BLM or the contractors write the plan?
359	2	RMP	Has the CCNM considered running a railway along the coast? And a highway?
360	2	RMP	Define roles of CDFG and CDPR
361	2	JUR	Does the CCNM extend up vertically?
362	1	REC	What are some of the current recreational uses? Current threats?
363	1	BIO	What are some of the current threats?
364	2	ENF	Where does CDFG jurisdiction come in?
365	2	ENF	What is the staffing of the CCNM?
366	0	JUR	Are parks considered part of the monument?
367	2	INDIRECT	Use of jet skis for rescue should not be allowed (i.e. Surfrider and other commercial entities currently use them)
368	1	BIO	Concern over disturbance caused to mammals and birds caused by low over-flight; BLM and USFWS should get the word out to mitigate the over-flight disturbances
369	2	LINKS	Murre Project funding – can BLM partner to assist with future murre research? Assist with annual aerial (over-flight) research?

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
370	2	INDIRECT	Could transportation increases along the coast affect the habitat?
371	2	ENF	What actions are not allowed according to the Presidential Proclamation?
372	2	ENF	Coast Guard is moving to a more environmental approach; keep informed - don't want to be left out of the loop
373	2	ENF	Coast Guard to assist with enforcement activities
374	2	ENF	Keep consistent with regards to boundaries/buffers around rocks and islands
375	2	ENF	Identify places along the coast where the Coast Guard has jurisdiction
376	1	BIO	Coast Guard maintenance activities should be scheduled in a way to best protect murre habitat
377	2	INT	Fitzgerald Marine Reserve – bus loads of kids invade the rocks. Can interpretation/messages be given to schools, parks, municipalities to educate the public about protection of habitats? Fitzgerald promoted as a place to come to for schools; schools should direct kids/teachers to other places able to accommodate educational needs. Fitzgerald in boundary of the GGNRA; NPS can be another partner at Fitzgerald
378	2	INT	Put up public outreach signs to inform people about why we need to protect rocks
379	1	INT	Tide pool educational signs (i.e. Cabrillo and on Maui, Hawaii) are ideas for supporting and protecting rocks and islands
380	1	ACCESS	Can BLM play a role in access issues regarding monument visitation/sightseeing (easements, fee title)?
381	2	RES	Is BLM coordinating research and access to rocks and islands? Who does someone go to first – BLM, State Parks, Fish and Game if interested in research? Need central coordination point
382	2	RES	Does BLM have protocol for overseeing research activities?
383	1	RES	Need outreach to research institutions to let them know permits are needed to conduct research activities; notify them about agency protocols
384	1	INDIRECT	Can noise affect marine habitat? Possible to protect these areas from noise caused by low over-flights?
385	1	BIO	Harvesting of sea weed should be addressed – happens certain times of year

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
386	1	BIO	Marine life included in the monument area should be considered
387	2	JUR	Who has responsibility for waters below mean high tide?
388	2	ENF	The coordination between agencies responsible for management activities will be critical element to the plan
389	1	CULT	Is the historical significance of the rocks being considered?
390	0	CULT	Native American Heritage Commission has information available on Native American uses
391	0	RMP	Important for various agencies developing management plans to put their plans into context so it helps the public understand the various efforts
392	2	LINKS	USFWS has annual sea bird counts – could assist with funding
393	1	BIO	SEALS has information on human impacts to marine mammal populations
394	2	LINKS	Beach Watch may lead into Sea Watch – possible partnership opportunity. Contact Jan Roletto, Gulf of Farallon Sanctuary Office in San Francisco
395	1	INDIRECT	Low-flying aircraft is currently the biggest disturbance to many rocks in the area. Important to do outreach to pilots on impacts; funding of outreach/coordination of efforts will be important (i.e. coordinate with USFWS on development of outreach material)
396	1	INT	Consider developing public outreach plan – Oregon's is a good example
397	1	INT	Educating users to explain impacts will be very important – understanding impacts will help the public self-regulate behavior
398	0	INT	Save Our Shores (S.O.S) on the San Mateo coast does boating education
399	1	INT	Has there been an increase in use by organized tourist groups? Has this use been tracked? Have these groups been reached out to?
400	0	BIO	1976 California Handbook on Natural Areas of Significance (published by Governor's OPR office) may have useful information

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
401	1	BIO	Opportunity for research project to study how habitats may be impacted by sea level changes – impacts of global warming
402	1	BIO	Canada Geese populations are an issue
403	1	REC	Increasing popularity of kayaking is becoming an issue. Sara Allen conducted a study and found kayakers significantly impact seal populations.
404	2	ENF	Incorporate the resource values of the above-water areas with the planning for the MLPA areas. MLPA areas may restrict harvest or consumptive use, but won't restrict access that could affect birds
405	0	INT	Roy Lowe, USFWS trainer for military pilots in Oregon, has outreach program posters in airports, etc.
406	1	INDIRECT	Consider the effects of and restrict water bagging operations at the Albion and Gualala Rivers
407	2	LINKS	Manage the CCONM in close coordination with the National Park Service
408	0	BIO	River otters frequently use the offshore rocks for resting, foraging and mating
409	2	BIO	Manage the vegetation on the rocks, as it is used by the river otter population along the coast
410	2	LINKS	Coordinate RMP preparation with USFWS Seabird Conservation Plan and Calif. Current Marine Bird Adaptive Cons. Plan
411	2	RES	Work with USFWS to update seabird monitoring
412	2	LINKS	Coordinate seabird conservation and management along the coast
413	1	BIO	Protect habitat long-term
414	1	GEO	Protect geologic features
415	2	INT	Interpret values for public
416	1	CULT	Protect natural, historic, and prehistoric values
417	2	ENF	Don't compromise protection of values by promoting awareness, appreciation
418	1	BIO	Intertidal zone ecosystem nearly extinct, needs protection

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
419	2	ENF	Consider innovative management such as access control
420	2	ENF	Consider innovative restoration
421	1	BIO	Protect subtidal habitat, important to mammals and birds
422	1	BIO	Protect avian species at all life stages
423	1	BIO	Protect nesting areas from all forms of disturbance
424	1	BIO	Protect critical marine mammal haul-out sites
425	1	IND	Minimize overflights, light intrusion at night
426	1	ACC	Control sea kayak and personal watercraft encroachment with buffers
427	2	JUR	Acquire private rocks from willing sellers
428	2	INT	Provide interpretation for effects of public use
429	1	RES	Manage and monitor research to avoid harm
430	1	IND	Consider indirect effects
431	2	ENF	Clarify and refine regulations and laws
432	1	IND	Consider potentially conflicting uses - kelp harvest, energy dev't., mineral extraction, desalination plants, LNG terminals
433	3	IND	Address offshore oil and gas extraction ban
434	1	IND	Address oil spill response
435	2	LINKS	Coordinate management and interpretation with MLPA, MLMA, sanctuary plans
436	2	ENF	Document current and historic use trends
437	2	ENF	Develop comprehensive monitoring programs for sensitive wildlife
438	2	LINKS	Develop a coordinated visitor center with Pt. Arena Lighthouse Keepers
439	0	LINKS	Collaboration with BLM

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
440	2	ENF	Adhere to proclamation
441	2	ENF	No development or resource extraction
442	2	ENF	Adhere to proclamation
443	2	ENF	No development
444	2	INT	Place interpretation centers in communities, not in resource areas
445	1	IND	Consider indirect effects; no offshore drilling
446	2	IND	Manage the CCNM consistent with NLCS
447	2	ENF	Adhere to proclamation directives
448	2	ENF	No development
449	2	INT	Place interpretation centers in communities, not in resource areas
450	1	IND	Consider indirect effects - no offshore drilling
451	2	LINKS	Manage the CCNM consistent with NLCS
452	2	ENF	No further development
453	1	ENF	Protect natural wonders
454	1	BIO	Protect wildlife
455	3	N/A	Provide more info on costs of being cooperating agency
456	0	N/A	Same as earlier letter
457	1	BIO	Protect valueable intertidal zone as a baseline reference
458	2	ACC	Use novel management - control access
459	2	BIO	Conduct innovative restoration
460	1	BIO	Protect shallow water fish and invertebrates

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
461	1	BIO	Rocks are refuge for nearshore fish, important fishing area
462	1	BIO	Protect all life cycles of marine birds
463	1	BIO	Protect pinniped haul-out sites
464	1	BIO	Protect remnant native plant communities
465	1	IND	Protect birds and marine mammals from low altitude overflights
466	1	ACC	Establish buffers and exclusion areas for kayakers, personal water craft
467	2	JUR	Acquire private rocks from willing sellers
468	2	INT	Promote stewardship as interpretive theme
470	2	RES	Monitor and manage research
471	1	CULT	Protect archeology and cultural resources
472	1	IND	Consider indirect effects
473	2	ENF	Clarify and refine current legal and regulatory requirements in monument area
474	0	LINKS	Coordinate with marine labs, universities, CDPR, NMS's
475	1	ACC	Consider the changing human uses of the monument area - seaweed harvest, energy, mining, oil and gas, diesel, LNG terminals
476	3	IND	Address off-shore oil exploration ban, spill response
477	0	RMP	Use GIS to document values
478	0	LINKS	Coordinate with MLPA, MLMA, sanctuaries
479	0	ENF	Document use trends
480	1	VRM	Protect aesthetics
481	1	BIO	Stress resource protection -birds, mammals, fish, invertebrates
482	1	BIO	Evaluate and control presence of invasive species

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
483	1	IND	Consider land-based pollution, vessels
484	1-Jan	ACC	Control overfishing, recreational encroachment
485	2	ENF	Preserve baseline monitoring activities
486	2	ENF	Conduct comprehensive resource monitoring - identify partners
487	0	LINKS	Coordinate with state and federal resource agencies - NMS, CCC, DFG, NPS, CDPR
488	2	ENF	Conduct baseline monitoring
489	0	LINKS	Coordinate with MLPA, MLMA, sanctuary plans
490	1	BIO	Protect birds and mammals
491	0	BIO	Southern sea otters use rocks for haul-out, foraging
492	2	ACC	Provide access control
493	0	RES	Support controlled research "mussel watch"
494	2	LINKS	Link CCNM management with MLPA, NMS plans
495	1	ACC	Control public behavior to protect birds - get buffers from literature
496	0	INT	Support public education
497	2	RES	Sponsor comprehensive bird survey to update 1980 survey
498	1	VRM	Protect natural beauty, endangered species
499	2	ENF	Don't use coastal resources
500	2	ENF	Preserve for future generations
501	1	ENF	Concerned about opening area to resource extractions
502	0	BIO	Monument provides essential fueling and nesting habitat
503	1	ENF	Opposes resource extraction

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
504	1	ENF	Concerned about resource extraction
505	2	BIO	Protect resources, endangered species
506	0	LINKS	Requests cooperating agency status
507	1	IND	Concerned about water bag project - offshore structures
508	1	ACC	Concerned about jet skis and rock climbers
509	2	ENF	Provide maximum protection of natural resources
510	2	ENF	Retain present wilderness values
511	2	BIO	Retain intertidal habitat as reference habitat
512	2	RES	Preserve habitats to serve as baseline to gauge success of restoration
513	2	RES	Monitor research to insure no harm
514	1	BIO	Protect all life stages of birds, mammals
515	1	BIO	Protect remnant plant communities
516	1	ACC	Control recreational access if necessary
517	2	JUR	Acquire private rocks from willing sellers
518	2	INT	Provide public education and interpret at small visitor centers - joint with sanctuaries, others
519	1	IND	Consider effects on adjacent waters - more controls on oil and gas
520	2	VRM	Protect visual values
521	2	CULT	Inventory, protect, monitor archeology and prehistoric sites
522	2	ENF	Develop "important" and "not as important" rock categories
523	2	ENF	Avoid creating problems for other agencies in meeting missions
524	0	ENF	Focus on resources above mean high tide

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
525	2	LINKS	Coordinate with all groups
526	2	INT	Determine appropriate education approach and who does best
527	0	LINKS	Works with Coastal America Group
528	2	ENF	Plan components should include - education, resources, biology, geology, common use enforcement, historical/cultural, recreation, human use.
529	2	RMP	Develop atlas
530	0	N/A	Contact Lee Thormaklen in Denver MMS regarding Federal and State boundary, int'l waters
531	0	JUR	There are rocks off of Channel Islands that are part of monument
532	1	BIO	Avoid seabird habitat disturbance
533	2	INT	Focus education on habitat sensitivity
534	1	ACC	Consider increase in recreation use
535	2	ENF	Inventory sea caves
536	2	INT	Coordinate education and research
537	2	INT	Need seabird disturbance video
538	2	RES	Sponsor seabird count
539	0	RES	Channel Is. Nat. Park has monitoring and research program
540	0	BIO	NPS has conducted botanical study of Prince Island, Santa Barbara Island
541	2	RES	Coordinate long-term research with CINP (and monitoring)
542	2	ENF	Create public assistance group ("friends")
543	0	LINKS	Contact maritime museums
544	2	RES	Focus on research and seabird habitat
545	2	RES	Develop research protocols

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
546	2	ENF	Focus on restoration of seabird habitat
547	2	ENF	The Plan should have an inventory focus
548	2	LINKS	Link CCNM monitoring with MBNMS Integrated Monitoring Network
549	2	LINKS	What link will there be with state Marine Protected Area Program?
550	2	LINKS	Coordinate with federal consistency staff, ocean resources
551	0	LINKS	Contact CCC district offices for local policies
552	0	ENF	Review coastal LCPs
553	0	ENF	Supports protection
554	2	LINKS	Wants to be partner
555	0	*N/A	Marina Carlorda is CCC contact

Issue Category

0-Statement providing a general comment, information, or a question, but not really addressing or raising an issue.

1- Issues that will be analyzed in the EIS.

2- Issues that will be addressed in the RMP through administrative action or policies, or through existing laws and regulations.

3- Issues that are beyond the scope of the proposed action.

Issue Subject

ACCESS- comment related to access to the CCNM.

BIO- comment related to biological resources in the CCNM.

COMM- comment related to effects on local communities, including economics, quality of life, traffic, and community identity.

CULT- comment related to cultural or historic resources, including valid existing rights.

ENF- comment related to the enforcement of regulations or the management of the CCNM. While this subject will typically deal with coordination with other agencies to enforce rules and regulations, the comments specifically deal

GEO- comment related to the geology of the CCNM.

INDIRECT- comment related to the effects of actions beyond the immediate jurisdiction of the CCNM, but that may directly or indirectly affect biological or other resources in the CCNM.

Comment Number	Issue Category	Issue Subject	Comment
INT- comments related to outreach, education, and interpretation for the public or specific interest groups or user groups.			
JUR- comment related to the legal authority or geographic jurisdiction of the CCNM.			
LINKS- comment related to the formation of partnerships, collaboration, or cooperation with other state, federal, or local agencies and interest groups for the purpose of RMP planning, data collection, or CCNM management.			
PPR- comment related to private property rights.			
REC- comment related to recreational use of the CCNM or immediate vicinity.			
RES- comment related to scientific research in the CCNM or pertinent to the CCNM.			
RMP- comment referring to the preparation of the RMP, NEPA compliance or the planning processes in general.			
SPEC DES- comment related to special designations in the CCNM, such as a wilderness area, ACEC, or other the creation of some other special use zone.			
VRM-comment related to the management of aesthetics or visual resources.			

Notes from Independent Scoping Meetings

C.1.1. Notes from USDI's Minerals Management Service (MMS), Pacific Regional Office Meeting

LOCATION: Camarillo, CA

DATE & TIME: Thursday, August 29, 2002, 10:00–11:30 a.m.

ATTENDEES:

- Rick Hanks, California Coastal National Monument (CCNM) Manager, BLM
- Dr. J. Lisle Reed, Pacific Regional Director, MMS
- Ellen Aronson, Special Assistant to Regional Director, MMS
- Tom Dunaway, Regional Supervisor, Office of Field Operations, MMS
- Dr. Maher Ibrahim, Regional Supervisor, Production, Development, & Resource Evaluation, OPORC, MMS
- Dick Wilhelmsen, Regional Supervisor, Office of Environmental Evaluation, MMS
- Drew Mayerson, Geologist, MMS
- Mark Pierson, Wildlife Biologist, MMS

NOTES:

- Lisle Reed said that MMS has had good interactions with NPS (primarily the Channel Islands National Park) and the National Marine Sanctuary (Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary), including joint educational programs and sharing helicopter use with NPS (cost reimbursable).
- MMS also has maintained a good working relationship with the oil and gas industry.
- L. Reed sees two main needs for the CCNM:
 1. Develop a system of “categories” for the rocks (e.g., “important” and “not so important”); and
 2. Avoid creating another “large” problem area that could keep other agencies (e.g., MMS) from carrying out their missions; sensitivity should not bear more weight than other surrounding resource values; avoid setting up something that can be used in “gamesmanship.”

- L. Reed added a caution: Focus on protection above mean high tide and we need to define what the management implications are.
- L. Reed also said that the CCNM provides a really good opportunity to coordinate with all groups.
- Reminded that the CCNM should coordinate with Pat Port, USDI environmental officer in Oakland re: oil spill program.
- Need to determine what is the appropriate educational approach for the CCNM and who does it best (e.g., Long Beach Aquarium has an excellent education program that focuses on three distinct marine environments)
- CCNM should be present at the upcoming California and the World's Oceans Conference (Santa Barbara, Oct. 2002).
- L. Reed feels the Coastal America Group, consisting of federal, state, local, and private entities, is a good group to work with because they are "straight shooters."
- CCNM plan components should include:
 - Education
 - Resources
 - Biological
 - Geology
 - Commercial uses
 - Enforcement
 - Historic/Cultural
 - Recreation
 - Human use
- BLM should develop an atlas for the rocks.
- Should contact Lee Thormahlen, MMS Mapping Cadastre, in Denver, the office that is responsible for mapping the state and federal boundaries on the outer continental shelf and setting the boundaries between the states and the international waters.

C.1.2. Notes from Channel Islands National Park (CINP), USDI National Park Service Meeting

LOCATION: Ventura, CA

DATE & TIME: Thursday, August 29, 2002, 2:00–3:30 p.m.

ATTENDEES:

- Rick Hanks, CCNM Manager, BLM
- Tim Setnicka, Superintendent, CINP-NPS
- Dan Richards, Marine Biologist, CINP-NPS
- Kate Faulkener, Chief Natural Resources, CINP-NPS
- Yvonne Menard, Interpretation/Education, CINP-NPS
- Ann Huston, Cultural Resources, CINP-NPS
- Jack Fitzgerald, Chief Ranger, CINP-NPS
- Tom Dore, Park Ranger/Special Events Coordinator, CINP-NPS
- Trish Buffington, CINP-NPS
- Sandra Aguilar, Contract Specialist, CINP-NPS
- Denise Domian, Human Resources, CINP-NPS
- Audrey Wagner, CINP-NPS

NOTES:

- CINP's legislated boundary is within 1 nautical mile of the park's shore.
- There are rocks of CINP within 12 nautical miles that are in federal ownership that are beyond the Park's 1 nautical mile boundary and are not military (therefore, they are CCNM rocks).
- Concern with seabird habitat and disturbance.
- Education should focus on sensitivity of the habitat.
- There is a marked increase in recreation activities around California's islands.
- CINP has two concessionaires in Ventura Harbor (near the CINP HQ) that provide trips to the islands.
- CINP has permitted five or six kayak outfitters.
- CINP also has permitted sailing charters to the islands.
- Sea caves are a key resource; they are of interest to sea kayakers and need to be inventoried for seabird nesting.
- CCNM can serve as a basis for bringing various groups together (e.g., conservation education, seabird research).
- Need a seabird disturbance video for public education purposes.
- BLM and CCNM could start an annual seabird count (e.g., "roosting day") as a vehicle for building a constituency.
- Building a constituency is a key element for the CCNM's success.
- CINP has a monitoring and research program that started in 1982 (data are available to BLM and its consultants).

- CCNM has a great opportunity to establish “control sites” for research and monitoring (e.g., comparison reference for rocky intertidal zone).
- Botanical studies on Prince Island off San Miguel Island and for Santa Barbara Island (book in visitor center).
- CINP is “big scale” and CCNM is “small scale” – providing the potential for a unique opportunity for coordinating long-term research and monitoring initiatives.
- Mark Lorie is a good National Marine Fisheries Service contact (San Diego office).
- CINP is in the process of updating its General Management Plan – Public meetings in September (info on-line).
- Recommend creating a public group to assist CCNM (e.g., “Friends of Off-Shore Rocks”).
- Carlos Robles (CSULA?) has done extensive work on Catalina Island and Steve Murray (CSU Fullerton) is the Orange County coastal researcher.
- Maritime museums, et al.: Ventura County Maritime Museum (Mark Basin, Executive Director, Oxnard); Sea Center; Cabrillo Marine Center (San Pedro); Long Beach Aquarium; Los Angeles Maritime Museum; etc.

C.1.3. Notes from California Marine Protected Areas Working Group & California Ocean Management Program (COMP) Meeting

LOCATION: San Francisco, CA

DATE & TIME: Thursday, September 5, 2002, 3:00–4:00 p.m.

ATTENDEES:

- Rick Hanks, CCNM Manager, BLM
- Mike Rushton, CCNM plan coordinator, Jones & Stokes
- Brian Baird, California Ocean Management Program (COMP) Manager, California Resources Agency
- Melissa Miller-Henson, Policy Analyst, COMP
- Jim Berry, Senior Ecologist, California Department of Parks & Recreation
- Paul Reilly, Fisheries Biologist, California Department of Fish & Game
- Marina Cazorla, Environmental Specialist, California Coastal Commission
- Katie Wood, Planner, Bay Conservation & Development Commission
- Marnie Meyer, CSO State Marine Management Areas Inventory Intern

- Peter Connor, Bodega Marine Laboratory, UC Davis
- Frank Palmer, California Water Resources Control Board (on telephone)

NOTES:

- Brian Baird said CCNM could focus on research and seabird habitats.
- Research protocols could be developed for the CCNM.
- Some restoration of seabird habitats should be a focus.
- Inventory and research should be a priority.
- “Management” – What does it mean?
- Majority “nearshore rocks”?
- CCNM should link with Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary’s SIMoN (Sanctuary Integrated Monitoring Network) project.
- Brian Baird said that the Resources Agency is willing to help CCNM and BLM work with any of the appropriate state agencies.
- B. Baird also offered his assistance in working in “partnership” for Federal dollar packaging (e.g., federal Coastal Zoning Management Act grants).
- Paul Reilly said that, from DFG’s perspective, with no money then what’s it (CCNM) worth to DFG?
- How does the CCNM tie in with the State’s Marine Protection Areas initiative?

C.1.4. Notes from California Coastal Commission Meeting

LOCATION: San Francisco, CA

DATE & TIME: Friday, September 6, 2002, 1:00–3:30 p.m.

ATTENDEES:

- Rick Hanks, CCNM Manager, BLM
- Peter Douglas, Executive Director, California Coastal Commission (CCC)
- Jaime Kocser, Deputy Director of Energy, Ocean Resources & Water Quality, CCC
- Alison Dettmer, Manager of Energy & Ocean Resources Unit, CCC
- Mark Delaplaine, Federal Consistency Supervisor, CCC
- James Raives, Federal Consistency & Contaminated Sediment Coordinator
- Kit Stycket, Federal Consistency Coordinator

- Marina Cazorla, Environmental Specialist, CCC

NOTES:

- Initially, CCC staff were interested in BLM's responses to "why are the rocks worth protecting?" and what is the role the monument will play in protecting the California coast?
- Once we got beyond the initial discussion of the role of BLM and the monument, the following was decided:
 - Work with the Federal Consistency staff and the Ocean Resources folks.
 - Contact the various CCC District Offices to get the local focus on policy & area politics.
 - Reviewing the various county Local Coastal Programs (LCPs) could be worthwhile to get an idea what the coastal issues are for the 15 counties and if any of them address any of the rocks within the CCNM.
- CCC has coastal mapping contacts (John VanKoops).
- Peter Douglas says that he is very supportive of the CCNM initiative and especially supports the protection emphasis (i.e., anything that increases coastal protection).
- Peter Douglas also added that the CCC wants to work as a "partner" with BLM and CCNM and its other "managing partners" (DFG and CDPR) **but** does not need an MOU.
- Marina Cazorla will be the CCC contact for the CCNM planning effort

In February 2003, an e-mail was received from Marina Cazorla summarizing CCC's primary concerns as stated at the September 6, 2003, meeting regarding the CCNM RMP. Those concerns are "related to public access, recreation, permit requirements for any development or change in intensity of use (including any access restrictions), and acknowledgement of our [CCC] federal consistency authority under the CZMA" [the federal Coastal Zone Management Act].

Appendix D

Cooperating Agencies

D.1.0 Example letter sent to federal agencies (attached)

D.1.1 Example letter sent to state agencies (attached)

D.1.2 Example letter sent to local counties (attached)



United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

California Coastal National Monument

299 Foam Street
Monterey, California 93940
Telephone: (831) 372-6115

In Reply Refer To:
1610.3
CA-939

October 7, 2002

William Douros
Superintendent
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
299 Foam Street
Monterey, CA 93940

Dear Bill:

As a "partner" in the management of the **California Coastal National Monument**, I am inviting you to formally participate as a **cooperating agency** in the process to develop a Resource Management Plan (RMP) and its accompanying environmental impact statement (EIS) for the California Coastal National Monument.

The President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) emphasize the use of such arrangements as a means of assuring timely coordination with State, Federal, and local agencies, as well as Indian Tribes, in the preparation of NEPA analyses and documentation. In addition, the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) own planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.3) implementing the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) support this approach. Pursuant to NEPA and the CEQ regulations, BLM is the lead Federal agency for this initiative.

BLM is beginning the preparation of the RMP for the CCNM. The purpose of the plan is to address the long-term management needs for the CCNM and provide direction to protect the CCNM's geological, biological, and scenic values. This will be done by establishing guidance, objectives, policies, and management actions for the CCNM area. The plan will be comprehensive in nature but will address issues within the CCNM area only. The document will also address and integrate, where possible, related management plans and planning initiatives that may effect portions of the CCNM.

In order to initiate the RMP process for the CCNM, BLM recently conducted a series of eight public scoping meetings from San Diego to Trinidad, California and held between August 20 and September 5, 2002. As CCNM managing partners, CDFG and CDPR provided representatives for each of these scoping meetings. The input from a wide variety of individuals, organizations, and governmental agencies provided us with some of the basic information needed to initiate the RMP process and begin the development of an accompanying EIS under NEPA. The initial public scoping period is open until October 25, 2002. During this time, we would like to

formally identify any Federal, State, county, tribe, or other governmental agency that is interested in cooperating agency status for this planning initiative.

BLM is willing and interested in working with a variety of partners to manage the CCNM and assist with the long-term protection, research, planning, and interpretation of California's unique coastal resources. Although we are an agency with limited funding, we do bring to the table the only Federal designation (i.e., CCNM) that runs the entire length of the California coast and from the mean high tide mark to 12 nautical miles out. This designation provides the opportunity for various initiatives within the area of the CCNM to link with a coast-wide endeavor.

If the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary is interested in **cooperating agency status** for the CCNM RMP and the accompanying EIS preparation or would like to discuss this option further, please notify me as soon as possible. Although the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary is welcome to request cooperating agency status at anytime during this planning process, I would highly recommend beginning your involvement while we are still in the scoping phase (i.e., before c.o.b. October 25, 2002).

Sincerely,

Herrick (Rick) E. Hanks
California Coastal National Monument Manager

cc: Mike Pool
State Director
USDI Bureau of Land Management
2800 Cottage Way, W-1834
Sacramento, CA 95825



United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
California Coastal National Monument
299 Foam Street
Monterey, California 93940
Telephone: (831) 372-6115

In Reply Refer To:
1610.3
CA-939

October 10, 2002

Peter Douglas
Executive Director
California Coastal Commission
45 Fremont Street, Suite 2000
San Francisco, CA 94105-2219

Dear Peter:

This letter is to inform you that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is beginning the process to develop a **Resource Management Plan** for the **California Coastal National Monument** and to provide the California Coastal Commission the opportunity to request **cooperating agency status** for this planning initiative and its accompanying environmental impact statement (EIS). Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), BLM is the Federal lead agency for this initiative.

Background

The California Coastal National Monument (CCNM) was established by Presidential Proclamation on January 11, 2000, in order to elevate the protection of "all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interest in lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California." The CCNM encompasses over 11,500 rocks, islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles but does not include most of the major islands, such as Santa Catalina and the other Channel Islands, the Farallon Islands, the islands of San Francisco Bay, or rocks and islands under the jurisdiction of the military, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, or other landowners. The CCNM does, however, include a unique segment of the California coast with a string of rocks, small islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles that runs off the coastline along all 15 of California's coastal counties.

The Presidential Proclamation creating the CCNM directed the Secretary of the Interior to manage the CCNM through the BLM. This includes the geologic formations and the habitat that these rocks and islands provide for seabirds, sea mammals, and other plant and animal life within this portion of the coastal intertidal zone. Located off the California coast from San Diego County to Del Norte County, these unappropriated rocks and small islands have been under Federal government ownership and administered by the BLM and its predecessor, the General Land Office, since the time California was a territory of the United States.

Since 1983, the BLM has managed these rocks and islands in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game, which will remain a key partner in the long-term management of the CCNM. In the Spring of 2000, the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) was also brought in as a key partner. This arrangement was documented through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by BLM, CDFG, and CDPR. The MOU, while recognizing that BLM retains the ultimate legal responsibility for the CCNM, states that the three agencies agree to collaborate in the management of the CCNM by (1) working as partners in preserving the objects of historic and scientific interest outlined in the Presidential Proclamation, (2) only authorize uses of the CCNM within the constraints of the Presidential Proclamation, (3) working as partners in mapping and understanding resources within the CCNM, and (4) working with the public to explain the values of the CCNM.

Beginning the RMP Process

In order to address the long-term management needs for the CCNM and provide direction to protect the monument's geological, biological, and scenic values, the BLM is beginning the preparation of a Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the CCNM. The purpose of the plan is to establish guidance, objectives, policies, and management actions for the monument area. The plan will be comprehensive in nature but will address issues within the CCNM area only. The document will also address and integrate, where possible, related management plans and planning initiatives that may affect portions of the CCNM.

Following the initial scoping period, the BLM's RMP process involves finalizing the issues to be addressed by the RMP, developing the planning criteria, completing inventory data and information collection needs, analyzing the management situation, formulating alternatives, estimating effects of alternatives, selecting a preferred alternative, and finalizing the RMP and associated monitoring and evaluation processes. An EIS will be prepared concurrently with the development of the RMP. Putting both the planning and the accompanying environmental document preparation steps together, the basic timeline for this RMP process is (1) completing the Draft RMP/Draft EIS in May of 2003, (2) issuing a Proposed RMP/Final EIS in December of 2003, and (3) publishing a Final Plan/Record of Decision in the Spring of 2004.

In order to initiate the RMP process for the CCNM, the BLM recently conducted a series of eight public scoping meetings from San Diego to Trinidad, California. Held between August 20 and September 5, 2002, all 15 California coastal counties were invited to participate. The input from a wide variety of individuals, organizations, and governmental agencies provided the BLM with some of the basic information needed to initiate the RMP process and begin the development of an accompanying EIS under NEPA. The initial public scoping period is open until October 25, 2002.

Cooperating Agency Status

During the initial public scoping period, BLM would like to formally identify any county, tribe, or governmental agency that is interested in cooperating agency status for this planning initiative. A cooperating agency assists the lead Federal agency (i.e., BLM) in developing the EIS. The President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) implementing NEPA define a cooperating agency as any agency that has jurisdiction by law or

special expertise with respect to any environmental issue that should be addressed in the EIS. Any Federal, State, tribal, or local government agency with such qualifications may become a cooperating agency by agreement with the lead agency.

As stated in CEQ regulations 40 CFR 1501.6(b), each cooperating agency shall (1) participate in the NEPA process at the earliest possible time; (2) participate in the scoping process; (3) assume, on request of the lead agency, responsibility for developing information and preparing environmental analyses on portions of the EIS that the cooperating agency has special expertise; (4) make available staff support at the lead agency's request to enhance the interdisciplinary capability of the RMP/EIS planning team; and (5) normally use its own funds, although the lead agency shall, to the extent available funds permit, fund those major activities or analyses it requests from cooperating agencies. At this time, we do not anticipate requesting any major activities or analyses from cooperating agencies.

The BLM is willing and interested in working with many partners to manage the CCNM and assist with the long-term protection, research, planning, and interpretation of California's unique coastal resources. Although we are an agency with limited funding, we do bring to the table the only federal designation (i.e., CCNM) that runs the entire length of the California coast and from the mean high tide mark to 12 nautical miles out. This designation provides the opportunity for various initiatives within the area of the CCNM to link with a coast-wide endeavor.

If the California Coastal Commission is interested in **cooperating agency status** for the CCNM RMP and the accompanying EIS preparation, please notify me at the above address. If you or your staff would like to discuss this issue further, you can either call me at (916) 978-4600 or Rick Hanks, CCNM Manager, at (831) 372-6105.

Sincerely,

Mike Pool
State Director

cc: Tony Danna
Deputy State Director, Renewable Resources
USDI Bureau of Land Management
2800 Cottage Way, W-1834
Sacramento, CA 95825

Rick Hanks
California Coastal National Monument Manager
USDI Bureau of Land Management
299 Foam Street
Monterey, CA 93940



United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
California Coastal National Monument
299 Foam Street
Monterey, California 93940
Telephone: (831) 372-6115

In Reply Refer To:
1610.3
CA-939

September 25, 2002

The Honorable Charles Blackburn
Chair, Board of Supervisors
County of Del Norte
981 H Street, Suite 200
Crescent City, CA 95531

Dear Mr. Blackburn:

This letter is to inform you that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is beginning the process to develop a **Resource Management Plan for the California Coastal National Monument** and to provide the County of Del Norte the opportunity to request **cooperating agency status** for this planning initiative and its accompanying environmental impact statement (EIS). This is a follow-up to the letter sent to you in June of 2002 by BLM's California State Director Mike Pool and is on behalf of the five Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Field Managers responsible for portions of the BLM involvement along the California coast. Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), BLM is the Federal lead agency for this initiative.

Background

The California Coastal National Monument (CCNM) was established by Presidential Proclamation on January 11, 2000, in order to elevate the protection of "all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interest in lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California." The CCNM encompasses over 11,500 rocks, islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles but does not include most of the major islands, such as Santa Catalina and the other Channel Islands, the Farallon Islands, the islands of San Francisco Bay, or rocks and islands under the jurisdiction of the military, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, or other landowners. The CCNM does, however, include a unique segment of the California coast with a string of rocks, small islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles that runs off the coastline along all 15 of California's coastal counties.

The Presidential Proclamation creating the CCNM directed the Secretary of the Interior to manage the CCNM through the BLM. This includes the geologic formations and the habitat that these rocks and islands provide for seabirds, sea mammals, and other plant and animal life within this portion of the coastal intertidal zone. Located off the California coast from San Diego County to Del Norte County, these unappropriated rocks and small islands have been under Federal government ownership and administered by the BLM and its predecessor, the General Land Office, since the time California was a territory of the United States.

Since 1983, the BLM has managed these rocks and islands in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game, which will remain a key partner in the long-term management of the CCNM. In the Spring of 2000, the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) was also brought in as a key partner. This arrangement was documented through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by BLM, CDFG, and CDPR. The MOU, while recognizing that BLM retains the ultimate legal responsibility for the CCNM, states that the three agencies agree to collaborate in the management of the CCNM by (1) working as partners in preserving the objects of historic and scientific interest outlined in the Presidential Proclamation, (2) only authorize uses of the CCNM within the constraints of the Presidential Proclamation, (3) working as partners in mapping and understanding resources within the CCNM, and (4) working with the public to explain the values of the CCNM.

Beginning the RMP Process

In order to address the long-term management needs for the CCNM and provide direction to protect the monument's geological, biological, and scenic values, the BLM is beginning the preparation of a Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the CCNM. The purpose of the plan is to establish guidance, objectives, policies, and management actions for the monument area. The plan will be comprehensive in nature but will address issues within the CCNM area only. The document will also address and integrate, where possible, related management plans and planning initiatives that may affect portions of the CCNM.

Following the initial scoping period, the BLM's RMP process involves finalizing the issues to be addressed by the RMP, developing the planning criteria, completing inventory data and information collection needs, analyzing the management situation, formulating alternatives, estimating effects of alternatives, selecting a preferred alternative, and finalizing the RMP and associated monitoring and evaluation processes. An EIS will be prepared concurrently with the development of the RMP. Putting both the planning and the accompanying environmental document preparation steps together, the basic timeline for this RMP process is (1) completing the Draft RMP/Draft EIS in May of 2003, (2) issuing a Proposed RMP/Final EIS in December of 2003, and (3) publishing a Final Plan/Record of Decision in the Spring of 2004.

In order to initiate the RMP process for the CCNM, the BLM recently conducted a series of eight public scoping meetings from San Diego to Trinidad, California. Held between August 20 and September 5, 2002, all 15 California coastal counties were invited to participate. The input from a wide variety of individuals, organizations, and governmental agencies provided the BLM with some of the basic information needed to initiate the RMP process and begin the development of an accompanying EIS under NEPA. The initial public scoping period is open until October 25, 2002.

Cooperating Agency Status

During the initial public scoping period, BLM would like to formally identify any county, tribe, or governmental agency that is interested in cooperating agency status for this planning initiative. A cooperating agency assists the lead Federal agency (i.e., BLM) in developing the EIS. The President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) implementing NEPA define a cooperating agency as any agency that has jurisdiction by law or

special expertise with respect to any environmental issue that should be addressed in the EIS. Any Federal, State, tribal, or local government agency with such qualifications may become a cooperating agency by agreement with the lead agency.

As stated in CEQ regulations 40 CFR 1501.6(b), each cooperating agency shall (1) participate in the NEPA process at the earliest possible time; (2) participate in the scoping process; (3) assume, on request of the lead agency, responsibility for developing information and preparing environmental analyses on portions of the EIS that the cooperating agency has special expertise; (4) make available staff support at the lead agency's request to enhance the interdisciplinary capability of the RMP/EIS planning team; and (5) normally use its own funds, although the lead agency shall, to the extent available funds permit, fund those major activities or analyses it requests from cooperating agencies. At this time, we do not anticipate requesting any major activities or analyses from cooperating agencies.

The BLM is willing and interested in working with many partners to manage the CCNM and assist with the long-term protection, research, planning, and interpretation of California's unique coastal resources. Although we are an agency with limited funding, we do bring to the table the only federal designation (i.e., CCNM) that runs the entire length of the California coast and from the mean high tide mark to 12 nautical miles out. This designation provides the opportunity for various initiatives within the area of the CCNM to link with a coast-wide endeavor.

If the County of Del Norte is interested in **cooperating agency status** for the CCNM RMP and the accompanying EIS preparation, or would like to discuss this option further, please contact me at the above address or by telephone at (831) 372-6105. Although the County is welcome to request cooperating agency status at anytime during this planning process, I would highly recommend beginning your involvement while we are still in the scoping phase (i.e., before c.o.b. October 25, 2002).

Sincerely,

Herrick (Rick) E. Hanks
California Coastal National Monument Manager

cc: Mike Pool
State Director
USDI Bureau of Land Management
2800 Cottage Way, W-1834
Sacramento, CA 95825

Lynda Roush
Arcata Field Office Manager
USDI Bureau of Land Management
1695 Heindon Road
Arcata, CA 95521-4573

The Honorable Jack Reese
County Supervisor, Dist. 1
County of Del Norte
981 H Street, Suite 200
Crescent City, CA 95531

The Honorable Martha McClure
County Supervisor, Dist. 2
County of Del Norte
981 H Street, Suite 200
Crescent City, CA 95531

The Honorable Clyde Eller
County Supervisor, Dist. 4
County of Del Norte
981 H Street, Suite 200
Crescent City, CA 95531

The Honorable Dave Finigan
County Supervisor, Dist. 5
County of Del Norte
981 H Street, Suite 200
Crescent City, CA 95531

Jeannine Galatioto
County Administrative Officer
County of Del Norte
981 H Street
Crescent City, CA 95531

Ernest Perry
Director, Community Development
County of Del Norte
981 H Street, Suite 110
Crescent City, CA 95531



United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

California Coastal National Monument

299 Foam Street

Monterey, California 93940

Telephone: (831) 372-6115

In Reply Refer To:
1610.3(P)
CA-939

November 22, 2002

Carol Ervin, Chair
Trinidad Rancheria
P.O. Box 630
Trinidad, CA 95570-0630

Dear Chairperson Ervin:

This letter is to inform you that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is beginning the process to develop a **Resource Management Plan** for the **California Coastal National Monument** and to provide the Trinidad Rancheria the opportunity to request **cooperating agency status** for this planning initiative and its accompanying environmental impact statement (EIS). This is a follow-up to the letter sent to you in June of 2002 by BLM's California State Director Mike Pool and is on behalf of the five Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Field Managers responsible for portions of the BLM involvement along the California coast. Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), BLM is the Federal lead agency for this initiative.

Background

The California Coastal National Monument (CCNM) was established by Presidential Proclamation on January 11, 2000, in order to elevate the protection of "all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interest in lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California." The CCNM encompasses over 11,500 rocks, islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles but does not include most of the major islands, such as Santa Catalina and the other Channel Islands, the Farallon Islands, the islands of San Francisco Bay, or rocks and islands under the jurisdiction of the military, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, or other landowners. The CCNM does, however, include a unique segment of the California coast with a string of rocks, small islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles that runs off the coastline along all 15 of California's coastal counties.

The Presidential Proclamation creating the CCNM directed the Secretary of the Interior to manage the CCNM through the BLM. This includes the geologic formations and the habitat that these rocks and islands provide for seabirds, sea mammals, and other plant and animal life within this portion of the coastal intertidal zone. Located off the California coast from San Diego County to Del Norte County, these unappropriated rocks and small islands have been under Federal government ownership and administered by the BLM and its predecessor, the General Land Office, since the time California was a territory of the United States.

Since 1983, the BLM has managed these rocks and islands in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game, which will remain a key partner in the long-term management of the CCNM. In the Spring of 2000, the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) was also brought in as a key partner. This arrangement was documented through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by BLM, CDFG, and CDPR. The MOU, while recognizing that BLM retains the ultimate legal responsibility for the CCNM, states that the three agencies agree to collaborate in the management of the CCNM by (1) working as partners in preserving the objects of historic and scientific interest outlined in the Presidential Proclamation, (2) only authorize uses of the CCNM within the constraints of the Presidential Proclamation, (3) working as partners in mapping and understanding resources within the CCNM, and (4) working with the public to explain the values of the CCNM.

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In order to initiate the RMP process for the CCNM, the BLM recently conducted a series of eight public scoping meetings from San Diego to Trinidad, California. These meetings were held between August 20 and September 5, 2002. The input from a wide variety of individuals, organizations, and governmental agencies provided the BLM with some of the basic information needed to initiate the RMP process and begin the development of an accompanying EIS under NEPA.

Cooperating Agency Status

During the initial public scoping period, BLM would like to formally identify any county, tribe, or governmental agency that is interested in cooperating agency status for this planning initiative. A cooperating agency assists the lead Federal agency (i.e., BLM) in developing the EIS. The President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) implementing NEPA define a cooperating agency as any agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental issue that should be addressed in the EIS.

Any Federal, State, tribal, or local government agency with such qualifications may become a cooperating agency by agreement with the lead agency.

As stated in CEQ regulations 40 CFR 1501.6(b), each cooperating agency shall (1) participate in the NEPA process at the earliest possible time; (2) participate in the scoping process; (3) assume, on request of the lead agency, responsibility for developing information and preparing environmental analyses on portions of the EIS that the cooperating agency has special expertise; (4) make available staff support at the lead agency's request to enhance the interdisciplinary capability of the RMP/EIS planning team; and (5) normally use its own funds, although the lead agency shall, to the extent available funds permit, fund those major activities or analyses it requests from cooperating agencies. At this time, we do not anticipate requesting any major activities or analyses from cooperating agencies.

The BLM is willing and interested in working with many partners to manage the CCNM and assist with the long-term protection, research, planning, and interpretation of California's unique coastal resources. Although we are an agency with limited funding, we do bring to the table the only federal designation (i.e., CCNM) that runs the entire length of the California coast and from the mean high tide mark to 12 nautical miles out. This designation provides the opportunity for various initiatives within the area of the CCNM to link with a coast-wide endeavor.

If the Trinidad Rancheria is interested in **cooperating agency status** for the CCNM RMP and the accompanying EIS preparation, or would like to discuss this option further, please contact me at the above address or by telephone at (831) 372-6105. Although the Tribe is welcome to request cooperating agency status at anytime during this planning process, I would highly recommend beginning your involvement as soon as possible since we are currently completing the initial scoping process and beginning to develop the issues that the RMP will address.

Sincerely,

Herrick (Rick) E. Hanks
California Coastal National Monument Manager

cc: Mike Pool
State Director
USDI Bureau of Land Management
2800 Cottage Way, W-1834
Sacramento, CA 95825

Lynda Roush
Arcata Field Office Manager
USDI Bureau of Land Management
1695 Heindon Road
Arcata, CA 95521-4573

Appendix E

Contacts with Native American Groups

Native American Group Mailing List

Alderpoint Indian
Community
P. O. Box 222
Alderpoint, CA 95411

Amah Band of Ohlone/
Costanoan Indians
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA 94062

American Indian Council of
Marin
P. O. Box 111
San Rafael, CA 94915

Yokayo Tribe of Indians
1114 Helen Avenue
Ukiah, CA 95482

Calaveras Band of Me-Wuk
P. O. Box 104
West Point, CA 95255

Atahun Shoshones of
San Juan Capistrano
2352 Bahia Drive
La Jolla, CA 92037

Coastal Band of Chumash
Indians
P. O. Box 163
Clovis, CA 93612

Chumash Council of
Bakersfield
P. O. Box 902
Bakersfield, CA 93302

Coastal Band of Chumash
610 Del Monte Ave
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Coastal Band of
the Chumash Nation
159 E. Chestnut Avenue, # 7
Lompoc, CA 93436

Coastal Gabrieleno Digueno
Band of Mission Indians
5776 42nd Street
Riverside, CA 92509

Costanoan-Rumsen Carmel
Tribe
3929 Riverside Drive
Chino, CA 91710

Costanoan Band of
Carmel Mission Indians
4624 Durfee Avenue
El Monte, CA 91097

Confederation of Aboriginal
Nations
P. O. Box 673
Hayfork, CA 96041

Costanoan Ohlone Indian
Council
922 N. Lassen Avenue
Ontario, CA 91764

Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-
Mutsun Tribe
644 Pear Tree Drive
Watsonville, CA 95076

Costanoan Rumsen Carmel
Tribe
3929 Riverside Drive
Chino, CA 91710

Costanoan Tribe of
Santa Cruz and San Juan
704 Wessmith Way
Madera, CA 93638

Fernandeno/Tataviam Tribe
11640 Rincon Avenue
Sylmar, CA 91342

Gabrielino/Tongva
Indians of California
5450 Slauson Avenue, Suite
151
Culver City, CA 90230

Gabrielino/Tongva
P. O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778

Gabrieleno Band of
Mission Indians of California
P. O. Box 3022
Beaumont, CA 92223

Howonquet Community
Association
P. O. Box 239
Smith River, CA 95567

Indian Canyon Band of
Coastanoan/Mutsun Indians
P. O. Box 28
Hollister, CA 95024

Ish Panesh United Band of
Indians
2060-D Avenida de los
Arboles
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362

Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians
P. O. Box 25628
Santa Ana, CA 92799

Melochundum Band of
Tolowa Indians
P. O. Box 388
Fort Dick, CA 95538

Ohlone Indian Tribe
P. O. Box 3152
Mission San Jose, CA 94539

Pajaro Valley Ohlone Indian
Council
110 Dick Phelps Road
Watsonville, CA 95076

Tolowa Nation
P. O. Box 213
Fort Dick, CA 95538

Tsungwe Council
P. O. Box 373
Saylor, CA 95563

Island Gabrielino Group
P. O. Box 669
San Marcos, CA 92079

Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians
32161 Los Amigos
San Juan Capistrano, CA
92675

Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of
Alexander Valley
P. O. Box 7342
Santa Rosa, CA 95407

Ohlone-Costanoan-Esselen
Nation
P. O. Box 464
Palo Alto, CA 94302

Salinan Nation
P. O. Box 610546
San Jose, CA 95161

San Fernando Mission Indians
11640 Rincon Avenue
Sylmar, CA 91342

Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians
31742 Via Belardes
San Juan Capistrano, CA
92675

Northern Chumash Council
P. O. Box 7164
Halcyon, CA 93421

Noyo River Indian Community
P. O. Box 91
Fort Bragg, CA 95437

Owl Clan (Chumash)
468 Evergreen Drive
Ventura, CA 93003

Salinan Tribe
5225 Roeder Road
San Jose, CA 95111

San Luis Rey Band of Mission
Indians
2302 Carriage Circle
Oceanside, CA 92056



United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

California Coastal National Monument

299 Foam Street

Monterey, California 93940

Telephone: (831) 372-6115

In Reply Refer To:

1610.3(P)

CA-939

November 26, 2002

Dear Chairperson:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is currently initiating the process to prepare a comprehensive Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the California Coastal National Monument (CCNM) and is requesting your help in identifying management issues for these properties.

The California Coastal National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on January 11, 2000, in order to elevate the protection of "all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interest in lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California." The CCNM consists of over 11,500 rocks, small islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles but does not include most of the larger island groups (i.e., the Channel Islands, the Farallones, and the San Francisco Bay islands) or various rocks (e.g., Hunter Rock and Prince Island of Del Norte County) that are under the oversight of another managing agency or tribe. The CCNM does, however, include a unique segment of the California coast with a string of rocks, small islands, exposed reefs, and sea stack pinnacles that runs off the coastline along all 15 of California's coastal counties.

The purpose of the CCNM Resource Management Plan is to establish guidance, objectives, policies, and management actions for the Monument area. The BLM has begun the scoping process for the RMP and will be preparing a draft management plan and a draft environmental impact statement (EIS) that will take into account the potential environmental impacts that could result from BLM management of the Monument.

BLM and its consultants have collected existing archaeological, ethnographic, and historical information for the CCNM. We are aware that Native American religious sites and sacred areas or traditional cultural properties of other kinds may be present in the CCNM, and are requesting your help in identifying management issues for these properties. We understand that this type of information can be very sensitive in nature and are not asking that you disclose site or location information that may be confidential. At this point we would simply like to be informed if you are aware of offshore religious landmarks, traditional fishing areas, or other cultural resources

within the tribal ancestral territory, and would welcome your recommendations regarding their long-term management. Any specific information you choose to convey will not become part of the public record.

If you have questions regarding this letter or you wish to forward information, please contact me at the above address or by telephone at (831) 372-6105.

Thank you for your interest in the California Coastal National Monument.

Sincerely,

Herrick (Rick) E. Hanks
California Coastal National Monument Manager